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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Will Inflation Follow Lack?

Hungary-Bulgaria Arm, If—

Pilsudski Quits a Busy Scene

Laval-Moscow Seek New Pacts

Farmers Come to Back AAA

Liners Are Soon Old Ladies

WASHINGTON financial advisers, finding the strain of hard times easing, worry over the possibilities of a sudden and tremendous inflation that might defy control. Treasury and Reserve System officials weigh the inflationary elements in the Patman and Vinson bonus bills, the huge bond issues coming before the Federal Securities Commission, the cheap money rates and the unparelleled amount of idle money. In nearly every business development is seen something of a threat of a burst of business expansion that might approach unmanageable limits. Here's the curious question—Will the balky horse suddenly turn into a runaway?

¶ Hungary and Bulgaria are told by the Balkan Entente they may have limited rearming if they enter a general security system and renounce all claims for border revision. This price is named as the permanent council of the entente, which consists of Yugoslavia, Roumania, Turkey and Greece, ends a session at Bucharest. For agreeing to arms for Bulgaria, Turkey demands the right to fortify the Dardanelles. Italy's guarantee of the good behavior of the rearmed states is also asked—Hungary and Bulgaria want ample arms, but will they pay so ample a price?

¶ Leon Fraser, American, retiring as head of the World Bank at Basel, makes a fresh call for stabilization of leading currencies. Fraser's report says the past year has seen gradual adaptation to prevailing conditions resulting from the economic and monetary crisis. Progress, he declares, means "stability of exchange rates" and this means stabilization on a gold basis. He finds world trade hampered by tariffs, quotas, fluctuating currencies, exchange restrictions. Economic equilibrium is nearer —But its coming is slow, painful and contradictory.

¶ Marshal Joseph Pilsudski passes from the scene on the ninth anniversary of the coup that made him dictator of Poland. Although he had been content to govern the state through others, his recent decision had been that this was ineffectual. The Constitution was completely changed to center great power in the Presidency, and Pilsudski was expected soon to succeed President Ignace Moscicki. His people believed in him, thought him unselfish. He began a long career of battling by opposing the Tsar—Finally he became a Tsar to halt Tsarlike oppressions.

¶ Moscow accords French Foreign Minister Laval an ovation when he arrives to help celebrate the recent Franco-Russian mutual assistance pact. Laval and Maxim Litvinoff discuss plans for extending such treaties to other countries of eastern Europe. Marshal Pilsudski's passing is not expected to make Poland more aloof than before. Europe watches with interest, but with little enthusiasm. It knows through experience what many separate pacts mean—They promise more trouble than general security.

¶ Hundreds of Middle West farmers are en route to Washington by train, bus and auto to back up policies of the AAA. These growers state that they will interview Congressmen and others in vigorous favor of Secretary Wallace's agricultural projects, particularly in defense of the processing taxes and licensing powers being attacked by the textile manufacturers. Nearly every interest is now represented in Washington, mainly by hired lobbyists—But the farmers believe their talking and pitchfork brandishing can best be done by themselves.

¶ Columbia University alumni, having refused to contribute to college funds because of prevalent radicalism, prepare to investigate. An Illinois Senate committee carries on an inquiry at the University of Chicago, following charges that students are being influenced by Communist propaganda through their professors. Swinging to the other side, Protestant, Jewish and Roman Catholic clergy in New York demand a U. S. Senate investigation into threats against free speech and a free press—Whatever is wholesome can stand the light and like it.

¶ As France's great new liner, the Normandie, enters service many recent queens of the north Atlantic retire. The Paris, beautiful liner, only 14 years old, goes into special service. The British Olympic, of 46,000 tons, once the largest ship, ties up at Southampton. The Mauretania, built in 1908 and having held the transatlantic speed record through 22 years, will go to the ship-breakers. The British 34,000-ton Homeric goes to cruise duty. The 49,000-ton Leviathan rots at a Hoboken pier—The liner, she's a lady, but not for very long.

Who's Got the Colony?

Vast African Area Goes to France, Mandate or No Mandate

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 13 — The United States Tariff Commission thinks it has an excellent joke on the British Colonial Office or the London correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, or both.

One of its keen-eyed researchers, Dr. Benjamin B. Wallace, was perusing the Monitor with his usual alertness when his eye fell upon an interesting story on Page One of the May 1 issue beginning: "Believe it or not, there is, in spite of the Treaty of Versailles, a piece of a former German colony in Africa which is not administered under mandate."

"Pooh!" said Dr. Wallace, reading further:

"This fact has escaped notice at the time in the press of weightier matters, and has only just come to light—thanks to a chance reference in the British Colonial office list."

Kionga

The area in question is Kionga, 400 square miles of tropical land lying between Mozambique and Tanganyika territory.

"Shucks!" declared Dr. Wallace, "Whether the British Colonial Office knew about Kionga or not, the United States Tariff Commission has known about it all along. And what's more, it knows about an area of 107,000 square miles which is in precisely the same status as Kionga's trifling 400 square miles. Kionga, forsooth! Let the British Colonial Office and The Christian Science Monitor take a look at The Camaroons and French Equatorial Africa."

Whereupon Dr. Wallace called the Monitor's Washington correspondent on the telephone, and began pulling atlases from his library shelves and strewing them about all the spare tables in his office.

Here are the fact (British Colonial Office list, please copy):

First as to Kionga. The Tariff Commission's comprehensive volume, "Colonial Tariff Policies," published on April 21, 1922, states on page 272:

"A small triangle of territory in the southeast corner of Tanganyika), claimed as Portuguese in 1891, but occupied by Germany, was placed under Portuguese sovereignty."

Thus neatly, but fully, they dis-

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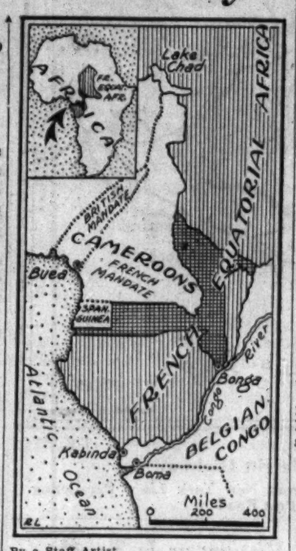

By a Staff Artist

More Unmandated Territory

A Great Tract of 107,000 Square Miles (shown in darker shading) Which Was Restored to France Without Any Mandate.

Boston Joins In Intercoastal Trade Parley

Mansfield to Ask Experts on Shipping for Plan of Procedure

Port Report Ready

Boston's Mayor, Frederick W. Mansfield, today stated he was definitely interested in a meeting of American coastal mayors, June 10, 11, 12, in New York City. The conference was called by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia to increase and revive shipping and other lines of trade.

With Boston shipping men complaining that their wharves are half empty and that storage space is going unused day after day, Mayor Mansfield is eager to take steps which will again make the city one of the world's busiest ports. He has the support of many state officials. The Legislature has already spent $5000 preparing to report on extension of Boston part facilities should increased trade warrant their being augmented.

Before attending the New York conference, the Mayor expects to consult local shipping experts with a view to having concrete and valuable suggestions to offer the 30 mayors invited to attend. He said today that he has high hopes of much good coming from the LaGuardia meeting.

Coastal Trade Parley To Aid All Lines Called by LaGuardia

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 13—The mayors of 30 American seacoast cities having ports of call will converge on New York City next month to do "something tangible and constructive" to arouse the nation's shipping activities from their inertia by invitation of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, who has called a parley here for June 10, 11 and 12.

Convening in the great hall of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York at 65 Liberty Street, just up from the water front of the largest port in the country, the conferees, whose municipalities range the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific states, will discuss the problem of trade and shipping in all its important ramifications, and, in the words of Mayor LaGuardia, "get all the light we can on it."

Pier Costs Reduced

New York City's Mayor already has taken drastic steps to boost coastwise trade on the roadsteads of his own bailiwick; such as reducing pier lease costs to stimulate commerce in the Port of New York, where the lag in activity has been reflected, he holds, "in the millions of unemployed and the decline in values of business property, aggravating the tax situation, depressing all business, reducing building operations and affecting seriously great industries based on shipping."

In this belief that the decline in harbor activities has retarded American business in all its phases, the Mayor explained that the conference would proceed from the

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Poland Holds Firm in Crisis; Hungary Demands Map Revision

Passing of Strong Man Not Likely to Impair Present Regime

Government Stable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

WARSAW, May 13 — Marshal Joseph Pilsudski's passing, which has plunged the whole nation into mourning, is not expected to bring any immediate political changes. Marshal Pilsudski, in striking contrast with Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy, had not concentrated a large number of important state offices in his own person. Contenting himself with the post of War Minister, he ruled Poland by proxy. The proxies still remain. And though they do not possess the prestige of the Marshal, their names carry much weight, thanks to the important duties Marshal Pilsudski delegated to them.

Slawek Strong Man

To a considerable extent, today's situation has been taken care of in advance. The recent surprising change in the premiership when Col. Walerw Slawek took the reins from Leon Kozlowski is now explained as due to the desire to have a strong man at the helm in case of sudden emergency. The unexpected decision to enact the new constitution of March 23 by promulgating it only a month later before the electoral law was passed, is traced to the same cause.

The new electoral law, though not yet enacted, has now been drafted. It is ready to be passed immediately.

In these circumstances the Government continues to function normally. There is no excitement—only a deep sense of loss shared even by the Marshal's political opponents. No one but recognizes the decisive part he played in bringing about the rebirth of Poland.

Meanwhile a month's national mourning has been decreed and politics are in suspense. Later it is intended the Diet shall be assembled in a short session to pass the electoral law. It is a revolutionary document which does away with

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Underwood

Nicholas Titulescu

Roumania's Foreign Minister Who Presided at Balkan Entente Meeting.

Balkan Entente Names Security System as Price for Arms

Backs Status Quo

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BUCHAREST, Roumania, May 13 —Hungary's and Bulgaria's demand to rearm can only be considered if they will enter a general security system and forgo their claims for map revision—such in brief is the attitude of the permanent council of the Balkan Entente which ended its conference here today.

The possibility of general practical equality in armaments such as Germany won for itself was categorically rejected. As compensation for eventual conditioned and limited rearming of Bulgaria, Turkey demands the right to fortify the Dardanelles. All four members of the Balkan Entente agree that before even a partial rearming of either state can be permitted, that state must not only enter into a general peace system, but Italy should guarantee its good behavior.

The conference was marked by the presence in Bucharest of Paul Boncour, ex-Premier of France, who delivered several speeches.

Every effort was made to emphasize Nicholas Titulescu's viewpoint that the only basis for any Danubian and Central European understanding is unqualified acceptance by all powers of the territorial status quo.

Hungary, however, categorically rejects this, and stresses its determination to continue to work for map revision.

Danger Is Seen Of Inflation In Fast Recovery

Treasury Acts to Prevent Rapid Business Increase Getting Out of Hand

Will Apply Brakes

Government Experts Prepare to Meet Glut of Idle Cash and Low Interest Rates

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 13 — The possibility that America's worst business depression will skyrocket suddenly into a new and tremendous inflation is a real problem to Administration financial advisers, who are giving the matter the closest sort of attention, it is learned here.

"There is no telling when the balky horse will turn into a runaway!" was the succinct way that one of the Treasury's chief financial forecasters put the matter informally in a recent discussion. It is the background atmosphere from which Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, will speak over the radio at 10 E. S. T. tonight, when he gives a review of new-deal monetary policies.

Worry Now About Recovery

For this reason, multiplying signs of reviving business and approaching recovery are giving the serious-minded officials of the Treasury and Reserve System, who have to look beyond the immediate political future, considerable perturbation.

It is one of the reasons the Reserve System is backing the tighter bank control involved in the Eccles omnibus banking bill.

It is involved in the inflation possibilities of the Patman and Vinson bonus bills.

It is bound up with the current extraordinarily cheap money rates, with the big new bond issues coming before the Federal Security Commission, with the unparalleled amount of idle money jamming the coffers of the Reserve System and making the foundation for huge future credit expansion.

Roots Strike Everywhere

In fact, there is hardly a business or statistical development of the day which does not involve this question in one of its aspects.

The basis for the greatest currency expansion in the history of the United States is already laid, it is pointed out here. Officials of the Government, and Wall Street, are well aware of the situation, but the public is yet only dimly conscious of it. The Administration wants to use this tremendous force, but it does not want a "runaway."

The mechanical basis for present currency inflation comes down to this: member bank reserves of the Reserve System can support 10 times the amount of member bank credit. The system now has $2,300,000,000 of surplus reserves which would today permit a theoretical maximum expansion to $23,000,000,000.

Only Spark to Start Blaze

Only a part of this huge credit need be used, it is pointed out, and a tremendous business spurt would occur.

The Putman greenback bonus bill would add reserves enough, it is estimated, to carry the nation's credit expansion to a possible $40,000,000,000! Marriner S. Eccles, governor of the Federal Reserve System, was widely misunderstood by newspaper writers when he told the Senate Banking Subcommittee last week that the Patman greenback bonus bill involving "payment of the bonus with new Treasury notes, would not actually increase the money in circulation, and would be no more inflationary than a like amount of bonds."

Eccles' Attitude Clarified

Some writers interpreted that as an indorsement of the Patman bill. Nothing of the sort was intended. Most Wall Street bankers agree with the literal meaning of Mr. Eccles. The Patman bill would be "no more inflationary" than the Vinson bond-issue bill, because both might be inflationary.

It would be easier for the Reserve System to keep control of a runaway under the Vinson bill, but neither would involve an immediate increase of circulation beyond what business would use.

This is simply another way of saying that only 10 per cent of America's business is conducted in cash, anyway, and under the Reserve System automatic checks keep the money in circulation equal to the amount needed. It is the cheapness and amount of credit, rather than cash, which is the important thing.

Time Seems to Be Here

Even in the days of Andrew W. Mellon and Ogden L. Mills it was agreed that ultimately a policy of easy and plentiful credit would one day result in a business upswing. That time now seems to be here. No one would today seriously deny conditions are better.

Farmers are better off—the AAA says for each dollar the farmer got in the first quarter of 1934 he gets $1.12 this year.

Industrial workers are better off—the National Industrial Conference Board says the wage earner got $1.33 more a week this March than in March a year ago.

Cheaper and Cheaper Money

Money rates are cheaper and cheaper. The Government is recalling Liberty bonds and issuing others at interest rates less than 3 per cent.

The House has unanimously voted to cut interest rates from 4½ to 3½

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Bill to Make Oil Utility Proposed In Rhode Island

Acting Governor Starts War Against Rise in 'Gas' Price

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 13—Rhode Island will classify oil companies as public utilities, if a measure being prepared by Acting Gov. Robert E. Quinn becomes law.

Mr. Quinn announced yesterday that he would introduce a bill before the Legislature to bring the oil companies under the utilities law, so that the State can control the sale of gasoline, as it now controls the sale of gas and electricity. He also announced that a special session of the Legislature will be called by Governor Green on May 21, and that his measure would be introduced without delay.

Price Fixing

The decision to impose drastic regulation over companies dealing in motor fuel comes as a climax to the campaign Mr. Quinn has been waging against what he terms price-fixing and unjustified price increases in the gasoline industry in this State. The issue was raised last month, when an overnight increase of 2½ cents per gallon was declared by all the major companies selling gasoline. Governor Green was in Washington to attend a hearing on the plight of the cotton industry. Acting Governor Quinn immediately ordered an investigation of the sudden increase.

Mr. Quinn's decision yesterday to bring oil companies under the strict state regulation was reached after a preliminary examination of the books of several of the companies. A more elaborate report is being prepared by the state budget director, Christopher Del Sesto, who has completed an investigation of the books of three of the large concerns.

Controversy Over Increase

Dr. John Frey of the Petroleum Administration Board at Washington, announced last week that the 2½-cent increase in Rhode Island was justified and that the Rhode Island price still was a fraction of a cent under the justifiable retail figure. He said that he had prepared a report and sent it to Lieutenant Governor Quinn. The report, understood to depict a costly price war in the Rhode Island area in recent months, had not been received by Mr. Quinn yesterday.

Mr. Quinn said that from published reports, Dr. Frey appears to be concerned about the oil companies; while his own interest, he declared, is the public in Rhode Island.

In addition to the move to classify the oil companies as utilities, Mr. Quinn is supporting Attorney General John P. Hartigan in a move to hold the oil companies liable for the price increase. Mr. Hartigan was asked to convene a special session of the Providence County Grand Jury, and to present any evidence he might have of "price fixing" by the larger companies.

Warwick Police

Among other measures to come up at the special session of the legislature is one which Governor Green is expected to demand, to strip the Warwick Police Commission of its power and to place control of the police force in the hands of the Mayor. The Governor has demanded an investigation into the activities of the Warwick police, to learn why the "Crime Castle" at Warwick Neck was allowed to operate for years, apparently without being molested.

Labor Wants Equal Voice With Owners In Textile Plans

Give Responsibility to Worker for Best Co-operation, Batty Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 13—Organized textile labor today refused the invitation of cotton manufacturers to set up a special labor committee to sit with the manufacturers' commission, as proposed before the Cabinet textile investigating committee in Washington.

Labor wants representation on the manufacturers' commission, if the proposal is to be carried out, it was stated here today. William E. G. Batty, president of the New Beford branch of the United Textile Workers of America, who presented their case before the Cabinet committee last week, declared in an interview that he saw no reason for setting up another labor board.

"We shoud be represented on any textile commission," he insisted.

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Roosevelt Resists Pressure Against Bonus Bill Veto

Strengthens Alliance With Democratic Leaders at Week-End Conference

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 13—Despite an intensifying bombardment of telegrams, President Roosevelt has returned from his week-end political fishing trip as determined as ever to veto an extreme bonus bill.

The telegrams, which have already swamped Capitol Hill, are pouring into the White House at the ratio of eight to one against a veto. Twenty-five thousand of them piled up this morning.

This drive, the Administration leaders recognize, is artificially organized and hence not representative of as overwhelming strength as might otherwise appear. All the same, perhaps the prime factor in the situation today is apprehension of Democratic leaders—shared by some Republicans—that the bonus issue may still be alive and very

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Police Motorcycle Ban Urged

Bay State Farms Increasing

Greater Port Plan Is Opposed

Today in Greater Boston

And Other Points in New England

Motorcycles—Curley Urges Abolishment by Police

Replacement of all Massachusetts state police and Boston motorcycles with automobiles was advised by Governor Curley today. He gave his recommendations to a hastily called conference of his chief official helpers.

The meeting and the recommendation resulted from the fatality yesterday of Motorcycle Officer Daniel McCallum while he was escorting the Governor to his Jamaicaway home from a memorial service in a Boston baseball park. The officer lost control of his machine while swinging out to avoid an oncoming car.

"It is unfortunate," the Governor said today, "that it should take such an incident to focus our attention on the need for doing away with motorcycles entirely in our police work. There is no longer any justification for them. They take the lives of about five officers every year, and their work can now be duplicated by high-speed, small automobiles."

Governor Curley asked the head of the state police, the registrar of motor vehicles and others to immediately investigate the possibilities of substituting automobiles for motorcycles and said he expected the change to come very soon.

.ld necessitate the purchase of approximately 550 automobiles at $700 apiece, a new expenditure of about $385,000.

Farms—Bay State Census Shows Big Increase

The glamour of the farm—or is it the edibles?—is giving the city quite a bid for superiority as an attraction to the population of Massachusetts. This was revealed today in preliminary figures of the latest agricultural census. Farms in Massachusetts have increased 40 per cent during the past five years.

There are now 36,011 farms in the state, an increase of 10,413 over the 25,598 listed in 1930.

When city life becomes difficult, jobs fewer, and the romance and adventure less picturesque, the peaceful charm of the New England country-side apparently offers irresistible appeal. Worcester County now has the most farms, 6579, while Nantucket has only 33, less, even, than Suffolk County's 58. All counties showed increases in the census tabulation.

Port—Shipping Men Frown on Extension Plan

Boston shipping men today were wondering whether the Legislature wasn't playing horse with them. They felt like the end man in the minstrel show who was asked if his sister would like to buy a duck.

"But I haven't got a sister," the end man replied.

"Well, if you had one, would she like to buy a duck?"

And there was some reason for the parallel. The Legislature asked the shippers if they would like to have a big Boston port extension.

"But we don't need an extension," the shippers replied, "we already have more docks and port development than we can use."

"Well, if you did have an augmenting of the port, would you like to have it similar to this?"

Whereupon the Legislature waved impressive looking House Document No. 1950 before the faces of the bewildered shipping men.

This No. 1950 is a report based upon studies made by Mr. H. Fugl-Meyer, director of Copenhagen's Free Port, of the Boston harbor situation. After a $5000 investigation, Mr. Fugl-Meyer decided that Boston didn't need a Free Port. In this view he concurred with a majority of leading Boston shipping men.

But Mr. Fugl-Meyer went ahead and prepared a report, just published. In it he outlines port extensions including construction of 8100 linear feet of wharf, 1,000,000 square feet of storage under wharf sheds, 450,000 square feet of storage space in the warehouse. These would be built on the shallow water between Boston Fish Pier and the South Boston naval dry dock. It would cost approximately $7,551,500.

It is a nice report, but Boston shippers today still clung to their original view that they have ample facilities for handling many times the present volume of trade. Even in predepression days the major Boston berths were idle more days than they were busy.

Lotteries—Handbill Drive Taken to State House

With the Legislature toying with the idea of a state lottery today, former Representative Lewis R. Sullivan of Boston took the center of politicians' interest with a printed handbill which he had liberally distributed at the State House this morning.

Mr. Sullivan wielded the brush of optimism, liberally doused in big fig-

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Gamblers Admit Political Corruption

Johnson, Convicter of Capone at Chicago, Found Police Kept From Enforcing Law by 'Higher-Ups'—Hughes Led Battle Against Race-Track Betting in New York—Racing Affects Kentucky Elections

Gambling—Who Wins?
Ninth of 12 Articles

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

While analyzing $15,000,000 of the income of the Chicago gangsters he had succeeded in tracing, the official who convicted Al Capone rediscovered one of the hidden causes for bad government in the big cities.

It was this truism, never more significant than now:

Gambling corrupts politics.

The former United States Attorney, George E. Q. Johnson, claimed no new find. But what he saw disclosed the modern significance of gambling to politics and crime.

Few prosecutors have ever so thoroughly gone through the labyrinth made by the gambling house and the political office as Mr. Johnson was forced to do in trapping Capone and his partners.

Mainstay of Underworld

The thousands of transactions his staff laboriously ferreted out in order to win the Government's income tax cases exposed a system common to American cities, not limited to Chicago.

"Gambling in the great cities has come to be regarded as of the utmost importance to corrupt politics," Mr. Johnson commented a few days ago.

"It now furnishes the principal mainstay of the underworld which profits by contributing political help and funds to obtain an influence that gives protection.

"The sum of my observations is that commercialized gambling should not be a part of the spoils of corrupt politics."

Practically every prominent gambler in Chicago came to Mr. Johnson's attention while he was United States Attorney, he recalled in bringing out the relation of gambling to government.

"A number of these I personally became acquainted with," he said. "They were surprisingly frank. They assumed that everyone knew what they knew, namely, that gambling could not go on without the immunity that corrupt politics furnishes.

"Many of them said freely to me, 'You know that we could not open a gambling place and run for an hour without having the police on our necks unless we had an understanding.'

"Also they usually stated that if the gambling laws were not enforced at all, so that everybody could run gambling places, there would be no profit in it.

"To be profitable, they insisted, the whole system depended on one thing, namely, that a certain clique which was recognized by the political powers must have a monopoly.

"Then the business of gambling became enormously profitable, and

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Indian Tribe in Guatemala Speaks Volumes in One Word

ATLANTA, Ga., May 13 (AP)—The fellow who originated the saying, "It's Greek to me," to denote the height of unintelligibility, had not heard of cakchiquel.

It is a language with 100,000 verb forms and no literature and it is spoken by a tribe of about 200,000 Indians in Guatemala. Single words in the tongue are the equivalent of whole sentences in English.

W. Cameron Townsend, a missionary who, with Mrs. Townsend only recently gave the Cakchiquels their first book, the New Testament, told something of the ramifications of the language here yesterday.

"The language of the Cakchiquels is remarkable in that most of its verbs may be conjugated in 100,000 different forms," he explained.

The prefixes answer four questions which arise in the Indian's mind about the verb—when, who, where and whose.

The suffixes and additions tell the rest of the story of the meaning so that one word frequently embodies a whole sentence.

Mr. Townsend, for example, cited the cakchiquel word "xojorutzu," which he translated as "he came and looked at us."

The root of the word is "tzu," he explained. The "x" indicates past time, the "oj" (literally "we are") reveals the number and person of the object, and the "o," a vestigial form of the verb "oka," meaning to arrive, shows that the subject came from elsewhere expressely to perform the act of the verb.

The "ru" simply indicates that the possessor of the act or the subject was in the third person singular.

If the act of looking were sustained until it became a stare, the root "tzu" would be repudiated so that "xojorutzutza" would mean "by came and stared at us."

Haiti's Step Back a Step Ahead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Believe it or not, but the natives of Haiti are taking to old-fashioned spinning wheels like ducks to water. And they're being manufactured and shipped from South Carolina to the island by Representative E. D. McDonald, member of the lower House from Oconee County.

Mr. McDonald and his son-in-law, R. B. Hope, operate a small hardwood plant in Westminster. Several years ago they dispatched one of these spinning wheels to the neighboring island more as an experiment than for any practical results they hoped to create. However, the Haitian women became all a-flutter over the —to them—new gee-gaw and then admired it for its utilitarian value.

Now these women are spinning their flax and cotton on these ancient fore-runners of the spinning industry—and ordering more of 'em, thank you. Already 16 or 20 have found their way into the huts of these far-off natives, and loud has been their praise of the wheels.

This apparent backward step constitutes genuine progress on the part of the islanders, and the South Carolina manufacturers are planning as the next step the introduction on the island of the old-fashioned hand loom.

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Police Motorcycle Ban Urged

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ures, before the eyes of legislators and state officials. He said the lottery might raise as much as $11,700,000 annually for the State. But he lacked concrete basis for his figures. A gross income of $28,800,000 to state lotteries was predicted.

The handbills were circulated all over the building. None of the many adverse phases of lotteries were mentioned in them.

Bell—Here's New Version Of 'Curfew Shall Not . . .'

"Ding-dong" went the big bell in the ancient steeple of Charles Street A. M. E. Church—a bell, incidentally, which is said to have once inspired Henry Wadsworth Longfellow to indite a few lines of verse.

But it didn't inspire William Shaw, youthful resident of the neighborhood in which the 100-year-old church is situated, to write a midnight verse or anything like it.

"Why can't they turn that thing off at night?" he plaintively asked his pillow very early yesterday morning. "Every half hour it booms out loudly enough for the reverberations to jiggle me to the floor."

"Ding-dong" went the bell again, and in desperation a pajama-clad, would-be sleeper stole from his apartment, slipped down the street, broke into the church, clambered up three flights of ladders and fixed the bell so it couldn't ring.

Filled with the satisfaction that comes with a job well done, the shadowy figure retraced his steps down the belfry ladders. "The neighbors'll give me a medal, or something," he reflected. At the door, he met one of the larger Boston policemen. He seemed to tower like the church steeple.

Mr. Shaw looked up at the third button from the top and said, "I'll go quietly."

Booked for "malicious mischief," Mr. Shaw wearily sought a police station cot. It is reported he slept for 10 hours.

Schools—Compulsory Allegiance Pledge a Law

"Parents who object can put their children in private schools!"

Thus snapped out Governor Curley today as he signed the bill making it compulsory for all schoolteachers in public schools in Massachusetts to have the children pledge allegiance to the flag at least once a week. It was also assured that the youngsters would see the object of their pledge every day. A flag must hang in every schoolroom.

Pending is another bill which would compel all teachers to swear allegiance to the United States. Dr. Payson Smith, State Commissioner of Education, today persisted in his opposition to both these bills, one of which he must enforce, nevertheless.

Townsend—Support For Plan Sought in Legislature

Boston today was given demonstration that local interest remains strong in the Townsend Old Age Revolving Pension Plan. Some 900 enthusiastic supporters of the controversial proposal, which swept East from the west coast last year, filled Gardner Auditorium in the State House this morning and cheered to the echo efforts of various spokesmen to persuade the House Rules Committee to allow a legislative vote on their petition for memorializing Congress in favor of the plan.

The Townsendites didn't get their petition filed before the closing date for introduction of bills, Jan. 14, so today they appealed to the Rules Committee to hold that their petition was of sufficient importance to be made a special order of business.

Speakers stressed the recovery aspects of the Townsend Bill and advanced it as being legislation of beneficial consequences. The Rules Committee will announce its decision later.

Economy—House Members Find Way to Save Millions

With near cheers from the galleries, the House today turned its thoughts toward economy.

Representative Carl A. Woekel, Methuen, advocated lopping $15,000,000 off the $65,000,000 allocated for the Ware-Swift River water project. He pointed out that David B. Keniston, former chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission, had stated such an amount could be taken off. Representative Woekel was supported in his move by Representative Philip G. Bowker, Brookline, wso announced that the present commissioner, Eugene C. Hultman, believed that at least $9,000,000 could be saved from the $65,000,000.

Representative Arthur W. Hollis of Newton, chairman of the House Committee on Metropolitan Affairs, which heard the suggestions, said, "It is a pleasure to hear someone advocating the saving of the Commonwealth's mbney for a change."

No opposition to the economy suggestion developed at the hearing.

Light—Municipal Light Bills Adversely Reported

If any Massachusetts cities or towns had fond dreams of building their own municipal light and power plants, it appeared today that they can now put them out of their mind. The legislative committee on power and light turned in adverse reports on 19 measures which would make municipal ownership of electric plants possible.

This disposed of all such bills now on the legislative calendar, and most State House observers today were agreed that this issue is now finished for this session. A few, however, were not so positive.

Leading this latter group were four members of the committee who dissented from the majority report. They announced they will fight in the House and Senate for adoption of the adverse reports.

Budget—It Goes to Council With $37 Tax Rate Indicated

The Boston budget went to the City Council today. It wasn't such bad news for Hub taxpayers as many expected. The tax rate will remain, Mayor Mansfield said, at $37. It may even be a dime less, $36.90.

This year's budget runs $57,097,903, which is $529,332 more than last year's figures. In pointing out reasons for the increase, Mayor Mansfield emphasized that although many economies had been effected, the increase was necessitated because of restoration of wage cuts amounting to $3,000,000 yearly.

He said the city will have to borrow $8,000,000 this year for maintenance. This compares with last year's $3,000,000 borrowing figure.

The 1935 budget, the Mayor said, provides for full-time employment of city workers, and the continuance of the sliding-scale system of salary increases.

Farley Asks Eligible List Before Naming Boston Postmaster

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—Postmaster General James A. Farley said today appointment of a postmaster for Boston awaited only a submission of an eligible from the Civil Service Commission.

The Boston postmastership has been troublesome to the Administration, since strong pressure has been exerted to retain the present postmaster, William E. Hurley, a Republican, but a career man who rose from the ranks to the highest post in the Boston postal district. The situation has been complicated further by the rivalry between Senator David I. Walsh (D.) of Massachusetts and Gov. James M. Curley. Mr. Hurley's commission expired in February.

Mr. Farley said he was anxious to have the appointment made soon. Promising it would be made promptly on receipt of the name of the three eligibles to be certified by the Civil Service Commission.

Sources close to the Postmaster General, however, predicted it would be a week or ten days before the appointment was made. Meanwhile, well-informed sources said other Massachusetts postmastership appointments were being held up until the Boston postmastership was settled.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and showery weather is probable tonight and Tuesday; slightly lower temperature Tuesday; moderate northerly and variable winds.

Maine: Mostly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; slightly cooler Tuesday.

All Other New England States: Cloudy, probably occasional showers tonight and Tuesday; slightly cooler Tuesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate north or northeast winds over the north portion, and moderate shifting becoming moderate to fresh northerly over the south portion Tuesday; overcast weather, probably occasional showers tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	55	67	Minneapolis	44	56
Bermuda	68	72	New Orleans	74	86
Chicago	54	68	New York	56	70
Denver	42	54	Norfolk, Va.	66	76
Helena, Mont.	36	42	Philadelphia	56	72
Jacksonville	68	80	St. Louis	66	78
Kansas City	60	90	San Francisco	52	54
Los Angeles	56	60	Washington	56	78
Miami, Fla.	80	86			

A—8 a. m., D. S. T., May 13.
B—Maximum May 12.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 8:47 p. m.; height, 8.7 feet.
Tuesday, 9:10 a. m.; height, 8.2 feet.
Light All Vehicles at 8:25 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Partly cloudy; maximum temperature 68 degrees above zero minimum 43 degrees above zero.

Eases Motoring in Connecticut

Road passing inland of coastal cities receives divided opinion upon landscaped parkway or straight four-lane type.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., May 13—Relief from the tedious effort of driving through the congested streets of coastal cities and towns in Connecticut is soon to be realized. The long-sought Merritt Highway is coming into being.

But some of the people of Fairfield County to whom the road was a cherished goal do not like the actuality as well as they expected.

The Highway Commissioner, John A. Macdonald, is in full charge of the construction of the road, which cuts across the county from the New York line to Fairfield, paralleling the Boston Post Road, but passing inland of the populous shore cities.

Approximately $1,000,000 a year is being spent buying land and starting the roadway and a portion of it near the New York line has been partially completed.

Conflict of Opinion

Since consideration of the project began, however, there has been a conflict of opinion on the character of the road. The Fairfield County Planning Association, which was active in sponsoring it, and the Merritt Highway Commission established by the General Assembly to have charge of beautifying the adjacent land, want a parkway. The commissioner is building a four-lane highway instead.

It remained for a visitor to the State to voice publicly in Hartford last week what has been heard privately from Fairfield County residents for some time.

Gilmore D. Clarke, consulting landscape architect for the New York City and Westchester County Planning Commissions and a professor at Cornell, termed the road a "desecration to the countryside."

"Common Garden Variety"

Speaking at a meeting arranged by the Metropolitan District Commission of Hartford, which has plans for a parkway running north from Hartford, Mr. Clarke declared that the bridges proposed for the Merritt Highway "date back to the Dark Ages as far as modern engineering architecture goes." The road, he said, is a "roller-coaster," not a parkway, but a "common garden variety of highway."

The road, as it is being built, said Mr. Clarke, is based on the idea that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points. He criticized the commissioner for making cuts and fills instead of letting the road follow the natural contours of the land.

He was answered the next day by Elmer C. Weldon, deputy state highway commissioner, who spoke in his chief's absence. The criticism, said Mr. Weldon, was "unfair, unjust and untrue."

Defense of Bridges

The bridges, he said, are designed largely after those in the New York Parkway System, with which Mr. Clarke had compared them unfavorably, except that they are finished in concrete instead of with masonry as in New York.

In Westchester County, Mr. Waldon said, the parkway follows the course of a river. The Merritt Highway crosses ridges and valleys and cuts are absolutely necessary.

The Merritt Highway Commission, given no voice in the layout of the road, sought through a bill in the present General Assembly to have that control given them. The Roads, Bridges and Rivers Committee of the General Assembly has voted to report the bill unfavorably.

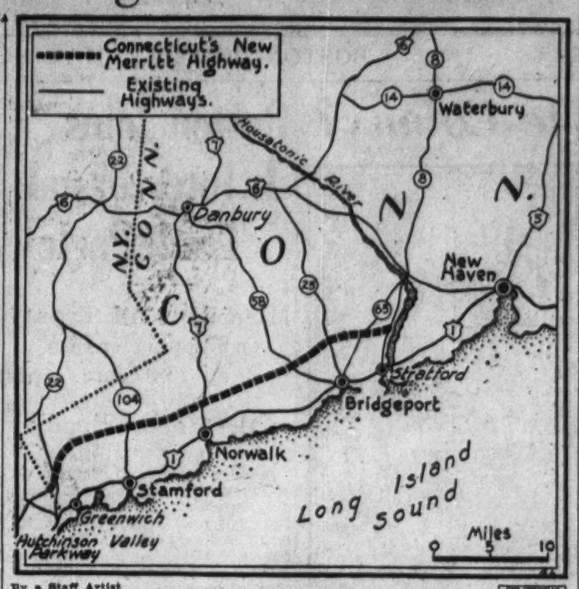
Fairfield County, adjacent to the metropolitan area of New York, has become highly popular as a residential area. Artists, authors, business men and professional men whose offices or employment are in New York live in what were once the county's farming towns.

Agriculture Displayed

The extent to which residences have displaced agriculture in the county have perhaps made it more conscious of the value of regional planning than other areas.

In Fairfield County centers the drive for elimination or regulation of billboards, which has so far been a losing fight. The county's planning association is the only one in the State that attempts to make long-range programs for regional development. From Fairfield County comes the strongest demand for development by the State of public bathing beaches and other recreational parks.

The Merritt Highway will be the first real fruit of this regional campaign. Although the conflict over the layout is likely to continue, it is something to have the highway built. The General Assembly is considering now a proposal to allow a $15,000,000 bond issue by the county to complete it, the bonds retired from annual state appropriations for the Merritt Highway work.



By a Staff Artist

Route of the Merritt Highway
Cuts Across Fairfield County From New York Line, Paralleling Boston Post Road

Maori War Veteran Meets State Governor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Among those who paraded at Taree, a country town in New South Wales, recently to greet the governor, Sir Alexander Hore-Ruthven, was Charles Wooster who claims the distinction of having fought in the Maori (New Zealand) Wars in 1863. He claims to have brought the first shipload of rabbits from England to New Zealand.

Another old identity who met the governor was Henry Fleet, who was the first Mayor of Taree, being elected some 60 years ago. His grandfather fought in the Napoleonic Wars.

History as Is Taught In Cape School Upheld

BOURNE, Mass., May 13 (AP)—The American Legion has concluded that the history taught in Cape Cod schools is truly American, untainted by communistic influence.

A committee, delegated to investigate history as taught in the Cape schools after reports were received that such teaching had a communistic bent in the town of Hanover, gave that town, as well as the rest, a clean slate.

The committee made its report this week-end at a meeting of the 10th district council, comprised of 32 posts from Scituate to Provincetown. The committee's report was unanimous.

Edward Herbert Thompson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 13—Edward Herbert Thompson of West Falmouth, Mass., who passed on here on Saturday, was one of the pioneer investigators of Mayan ruins in Yucatan. For more than 40 years he has been known as an outstanding authority on this ancient civilization.

A native of Worcester County, Mass., he graduated from the Worcester Institute of Technology in 1879. A paper, entitled "Atlantis Not a Myth," which he had written, attracted the attention of the American Antiquarian Society and eventually resulted in his appointment as United States Consul in Yucatan in 1885 where he served until 1909. He started his research work, while holding this post.

New England Newsboys' Paper Wins Wide Attention for High Objectives

Newsboys not only sell papers for their publishers—today they publish their own paper here in New England.

The Newsboy World, which is edited by E. E. Keevin, long interested in aiding newsboys, has recently received letters from many prominent persons throughout the country expressing great interest in the project.

From former President Hoover to the popular comedian Joe Penner, who was a Detroit newsboy before tackling the stage, the newsboy magazine has brought communications acknowledging the need for some such organ to express the newsboys' ideas and to tell them about happenings in their own world.

The objective of the Newsboy World as stated on the masthead is "To help newsboys learn the value of wholesome and industrious habits, and to avoid the results of misdirected energy."

The means to get the objective are: "Higher appreciation of relative interests of parents, teachers, publishers, public and newsboys based on co-operative good will."

The result of the objective and the means, the paper states, will be to "provide better citizenship and more efficient delivery of newspapers into homes. Better boys result."

Commended by Lindsey

One of the most enthusiastic in support of the plan to continue the Newsboy World has been Judge Ben B. Lindsey, once a newsboy himself—since a judge in Juvenile Court and more recently Labor Compliance officer for the NRA who helped write certain important national child labor laws.

In the winter issue of the World he praised the type of boy who becomes a newsboy, stating they seldom are found in trouble.

"For many years during my Juvenile Court work, Judge Lindsey said, "we made a careful survey to indicate the types of boys who became delinquents, and found that it was very rare, if ever, that a newsboy was among the delinquents who passed through our courts."

Another enthusiast is Gov. James M. Curley of Massachusetts. He especially praised the paper for its efforts to halt bicycle stealing.

Mr. Keevin in a special story pointed to the newsboy alumni who have risen to heights in politics, business and the arts.

"President Harding 'carried a route' as did the late Adolph S. Ochs of the New York Times, Cyrus H. K. Curtis of the Saturday Evening Post, Al Smith, Economist Roger Babson, Lawrence Tibbett, the gum king, William Wrigley, Marcus Loew and even Thomas A. Edison."

The World is published in Lynn, Mass., and much of its copy and cartooning is done by newsboys themselves. The paper carried but one advertisement in its winter issue. Most of the space was given over to special articles by well-known men and stories telling of newsboys who "had made good." It is the official publication of the Theodore Roosevelt Newsboys' Association.

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Call DEXTER 7500 and a fast Delivery Truck will speed your furs to our Cold Storage Vaults and Safety! The rates are very moderate.
Fur Storage—Second Floor

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News	"The Mail Bag"	Baseball game	Popular vocalist
5:15	Agricultural reports	"Grandpa Burton"	Baseball school	"Og, Son of Fire"
5:30	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mart"	Russian music
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	"Sam and Dick"	Male quartet	"Dick Tracy"
6:00	Evening Journal	Evening Tattler	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	Healy's Stamp Club	Features; news	Organ; features	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	News; features	"Lum and Abner"	Minute Men talk	"Concert Miniatures"; soloists
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	"The Desert Kid"	"Melody Limited"	
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Studio chorus	Just Entertainment	News Service
7:15	"Tony and Gus"	"Black Chamber"	"Just Plain Bill"	Fisher Orchestra
7:30	"Red Davis" sketch	After Dinner Revue	Soloist; quartet	Financial talk
7:45	"Paradise" sketch	"Uncle Ezra," sk.	Boake Carter, news	Hod Williams and
8:00	American Adventure;	Richard Himber's	Sketch, "Play	his orchestra
8:15	dramatic sketch	Orchestra; soloist	Days"; orchestra	Talk, Joseph Egan
8:30	Wilson Orch.; soloists	Gladys Swarthout;	Kate Smith's Re-	Discovery Night;
8:45	John B. Kennedy	chorus; orchestra	vue; orchestra	amateur show
9:00	Greater Minstrels;	Gypsies Orchestra;	"Six Gun Justice,"	Le Paradis Orch.
9:15	soloists; orchestra	Francia White	dramatic sketch	Organ recital
9:30	Network dramatic	'Music at the Hay-	Continental Orch-	"Harv and Esther"
9:45	sketch; music	dyn's: drama; or.	estra; soloists	News Service
10:00	"The Cuckoo Hour,"	Lullaby Lady;	Hill billy music;	Wayne King and
10:15	comedy dramatic	quartet; orchestra	soloists; orchestra	his orchestra
10:30	sketch, with Ray-	Dramatic sketch	Spotlight Revue	Weeks's Orchestra
10:45	mond Knight; music	with Max Baer	Williams Orchestra	Consumers' talk
11:00	Reports; dance music	Forecasts; sports	News Service	'American Dollar,
11:15	Joe Rines's Orchestra	Record program	Le Paradis Orch.	H. Morganthau Jr
11:30	Network speaker	Keller Orchestra	Imperial Varieties	Jarrett Orchestra
11:45	Coburn Orchestra	The Hoofinghams'	Hogan Orchestra	McGinley Orch.

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "The Gospel Singer."
11:00 WNAC, Address from the Mayor's Office, City Hall, Boston.
11:30 WBZ, George Hessberger and his Original Bavarian Orchestra.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:45 WAAB, United States Navy Band concert, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.

After Luncheon

1:00 WNAC, "Our Present Situation," Walter Lippman, at Chamber of Commerce luncheon.
1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; soloists; orchestra.
1:45 WEEI, Music Guild: Gordon String Quartet.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: literature program.
2:30 WEEI, Al Pearce and His Gang: popular variety.
3:00 WNAC, Braves-Cincinnati baseball game, Braves Field, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:00 WAAB, Columbia Variety Hour: popular soloists and orchestra.
4:30 WBZ, International relay from Switzerland: concert, Felix Weingartner, conductor.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, Radio Nature League, Thornton Burgess, director.
8:00 WNAC, "Lavender and Old Lace": vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, Crime Clues: Spencer Dean mystery drama.
8:00 WEEI, Leo Reisman and his orchestra; vocal soloists.
8:15 WAAB, "Constellations and Planets—The Summer Skies," Dr. Roy K. Marshall.
8:30 WNAC, "Melodiana": Abe Lyman's Orchestra; vocal soloists.
8:30 WBZ, Edgar A. Guest in "Welcome Valley": sketch; soloists; orchestra.
8:30 WEEI, Ben Bernie's Orchestra; George Givot, guest soloist.
9:00 WBZ, Red Trails: Northwest Mounted Police dramatic sketch.
9:00 WNAC, Bing Crosby; guest soloist; popular orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, Ed Wynn; Graham McNamee; Eddy Duchin and his orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Annual dinner of the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China: speaker.
9:30 WNAC, Hour of Charm: female vocal and instrumental ensemble.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; Ted Husing; soloist.
10:00 WBZ, "Fibber McGee and Molly": comedy sketch and music.
10:00 WEEI, "The Circus Princess": Francia White; John Barclay; players; orchestra.
10:45 WAAB, Consumers' National Advisory Council on Radio in Education: speaker.

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An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered as second class matter November 25, 1908, at the post office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Co-operative Chain Stores Expected to Open in Boston Like Those Now in Europe

"Get paid for buying at our stores!"

This is the attractive possibility offered to residents of Greater Boston today by the Co-operative League of America, not an advertising slogan, for a new organization of chain stores.

With the arrival in Boston over the week end of Miss Helen Topping, secretary to Japan's greatest social worker, Toyhiko Tagawa, who has boomed the membership in the Japanese Consumer's Co-operatives from zero in 1918 to 42 per cent of the population today, Boston was told of a new "economic democracy" now active in 55 nations.

More than 400,000,000 people the world over are repaying profits out of their purchases, Miss Topping said in an interview today. She said there were 6600 co-operative societies in the United States mostly in the Middle West.

The Consumer's Co-operative is a small or large store or bank set up to give economic equality to Mr. and Mrs. Average Citizen. They pay a small membership fee. They purchase all their goods—or all they can—from the co-operative store. They receive a stub in return, and at the end of the financial period bring in their stubs and receive "patronage dividends."

Boston will see such a movement well under way by autumn, declared Miss Topping today. The Boston leader of the movement is Ralph Price of Chelsea. He stated that a co-operative fruit and vegetable market would be set up in downtown Boston as soon as the membership warranted taking on the project.

Philadelphia, Miss Topping said, has set up consumer's co-operatives dealing with milk, gas, coal, vegetables, women's dresses, and men's suits—and all delivered to the front door.

The movement began in Rochdale, Eng., when 24 poor weavers had asked for a raise in pay and had been refused. They wanted to emigrate to America but did not have the price of a ticket. So they decided to save their money and set up their own store. This they did, and by 1895 when the first large co-operative movement conference was held the consumers' co-operative had a strong foothold in England.

The movement is very strong here today. Miss Topping, here to address groups on the subject, said just before her talk to the Twentieth Century Club on Saturday, that 52 per cent of the families in England belonged to the co-operatives in one form or another.

"Not only are the co-operatives set up to give economic equality to the working classes but they tend to bring peace to the world," Miss Topping asserted.

She pointed to Japan where she said Mr. Tagawa and his co-operative movement were solidly in back of a strong drive for peace and "in opposition to the military autocracy in the saddle there today."

She said that 95 per cent of the Japanese population want peace and that they will have it. "The only threat of war either in Europe or the Far East," she said, "comes when the various nations set out to protect their profits in other nations."

Under the co-operative movement, which is growing rapidly today, the nations would have economic consumers' co-operatives working together. The profits would go back to the consumer and the goods would be sold at the popular market price in order not to hurt the individual producer.

"Thus the scramble for economic imperialism would be done away with," Miss Topping declared, "and nations would no longer fear one another."

Mr. Price expounded the theory farther. He asserted the object of the co-operative is to get self-help through mutual action. Each member of the co-operative would have one vote as to how the business should be operated, thus taking business out of the hands of financial interests.

The movement, he said, has grown most rapidly in the Scandinavian countries, where the first project was the building of an electric light bulb plant to furnish cheaper bulbs to all four of the Scandinavian nations. This was so successful that the Scandinavian co-operatives have branched into all forms of industry.

As a result of this the consumers' co-operative movement has been much more popular with the Scandinavian populations in Minnesota and Wisconsin, he said, with most of the co-operatives of the United States located in those states.

Miss Topping will be in Boston until Thursday. She speaks at the First Parish Church at Harvard Square, Cambridge, tonight at 8.

Snubs' Chain Letter Proves a 'Boner'

'Boss' turns thumbs down when he visions stack of more than 15,000 luscious bones forecast by carrying out terms of proposition he gets through the mail.

And the 'Boss' Turned It Down

"There's something," pondered Snubs, pet pup of the Monitor's art room, "about this Canine Prosperity Club, with its chain letters and bones, that I don't like."

Snubs was in reflective mood because of a chain letter sent to him in care of the Boss. Of course, "the Boss," as Monitor readers know, is Snub's master in Paul R. Carmack's comic strip. The chain letter came in "K 9" love from "Ace O' Spades" Curtis, pride and joy of Miss Jean Curtis in Denver, where the chain letter idea recently originated.

Of course, postal authorities have declared the chain letters illegal, so the Boss quite properly threw the chain letter away without making the required copies; but Snubs didn't know that and today he is dreaming of all the bones he hopes to receive shortly.

"So there's something you don't like about it? Well, I don't know what it could be," answered Snubs's tiny playmate, Tiddlywinks, in his pipey little voice, "ever since that girl in Denver sent the Boss the letter. . . ."

"Yes, yes, I know," interposed Snubs with a weary lift of the paw, "if the Boss makes five copies of the letter and sends a bone to some dog named "Hoot-Mon" in Jacksonville, I will get a bone when my name leaves the top of the letters and eventually I should have 15,625 bones—plenty for any dog—but still. . . ."

"Well, what in the world then?" demanded Tiddlywinks.

"Partly it is the Boss," confided Snubs.

"He doesn't like the idea?"

"Well, just think of all the bones he'd have to rake up."

"Couldn't you bury the bones before they clutter up everything?"

"You can't bury 15,625 bones, besides . . . "

"Besides what?"

"Well, I heard the Boss talking and he said that with so many bones around I wouldn't appreciate the ones that he begged for me from the table—which I really always would, no matter how many bones others gave me—and he said I wouldn't romp and play with him to get the bones, and then . . ."

"Yes?"

"He said something in which I guess there is a lot of truth."

"What was that?"

"Well, he said you never really like anything you get for nothing, and I guess I really wouldn't enjoy all those bones unless I earned them."

Edgar M. Mills

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Thirty million dollars is not easily cast into the waste basket. Nor is the discarding of $12,000,000 any easier, as the House of Representatives demonstrated in keeping alive sales tax measures which had been thrown out by the Senate.

Behind the Senate action, it is understood, was a so-called "double-cross." The story is this: After much wrangling, the taxation committee reported adversely all tax measures some time ago, and then influenced the Senate to place them on the table until later in the session. The understanding was, that if the State bogged down in a bad financial hole, the sales tax measures could be taken from the table, passed, and thereby provide $12,000,000 to $30,000,000 in revenue, according to the measure adopted.

But while the sales tax bills reposed on the Senate table, it is reported, several members of the taxation committee, realizing that the State and municipalities need more money to avoid undesirable debts or economies, were ready to change their minds on the tax. These members wanted the measures taken from the table and returned to the committee for further study.

But when the Senate acted on the measure, it "double-crossed" the committee members by accepting the adverse reports, instead of sending the bills back to committee.

However, the cause was not lost, for the House of Representatives did what the Senate failed to do. So the changeably-minded taxation committee members are in a dilemma. For unless they are able to produce a favorable report on at least one of the measures, their House victory will be extremely shallow.

Of course, even if they do bring out a favorable report, there is no assurance that the Legislature will adopt it. There are too many legislators who are definitely against the tax, which, they insist, is a poor man's burden. Furthermore, retail merchants are opposed to the tax, which, they argue, will hurt business tremendously; and there is no doubt that these merchants are urging legislators to kill it.

Still further, unless the tax was made immediately effective, only a fraction of the $12,000,000 to $30,000,000 could be obtained this year. Yet, even a quarter of either sum would be a great help to the state and municipalities as they are now situated financially.

* * *

While the sales tax is stealing the revenue show, Senator William A. Davenport (D), chairman of the taxation committee, is bemoaning the "death" of increased taxation on intangibles.

Says the Senator, through his long white moustache, "the revenue produced by a sales tax is a mere drop in the bucket compared with that from a tax on intangibles."

With the latter levy, $15 would be the highest local tax rate against real estate, he predicted. Undoubtedly, such a revenue producer will be fought for next year by the Senator. His argument is this:

Massachusetts's $6,000,000,000 worth of real estate is now producing approximately $200,000,000 toward the support of state, county and municipality. The total Massachusetts government bill is $362,000,000; therefore, real estate pays more than 55 per cent of the costs.

* * *

Antigambling forces were caught napping last week, when the House of Representatives passed to a second reading the bill for a state lottery. But there is evidence that these forces have galvanized their organization into action to defeat the bill, before it gets into final stages.

The lottery has brought together strange bedfellows—those who favor horse- and dog-race gambling and those who are outspokenly opposed to any form of legalized betting. Representative Martin Hays, Republican floor leader, is one of the former group, being legal counsel for the Bay State Greyhound Association, which will hold dog races at Revere. But, like practically all those who favor dog and horse races and oppose the lottery, Representative Hays thinks a lottery would take too much money from horse and dog races.

But this somewhat strange association, developed as a result of the lottery proposal, is banked upon to smash the measure before it goes much further. Even if the House should pass it, the Senate, which has already voted against lotteries, can be relied upon to block it, onlookers say.

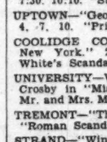
Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"PARADE" (Colonial). Satirical revue presented by the Theatre Guild, with Jimmy Savo. 8:15.

Movies



KEITH'S — "The Informer," with Victor McLaglen as the good natured Irish giant who betrays his best friend to the "tans" for 20 pounds needed by his sweetheart—without really knowing what he is doing. Excellent acting, directing, photography and musical background. With Preston Foster, Wallace Ford and Heather Angel. Directed by John Ford. Adapted from Liam O'Flaherty's story. 10:37 a. m., 12:50, 3:03, 5:16, 7:29, 9:43.

EXETER—Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson's "Baboona." 1:55, 4:50, 7:50. Dick Powell in "Gold Diggers of 1935."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Spencer Tracy and Wendy Barrie in "It's a Small World." A wealthy girl speeds into the arms of the law. Fenway, 2:10, 4:50, 7:39, 10:09. Paramount, 9, 11:30 a. m., 2, 4, 7:10, 9:50. Jackie Cooper in "Dinky."

FINE ARTS—"The Unfinished Symphony," British musical film produced in Vienna, based on the life and music of Schubert. 1:10, 3:20, 5:30, 7:40, 9:45. Shorts include: "Souvenirs of Naples," and "Roots of Plants."

ORPHEUM—George Arliss in "Cardinal Richelieu." 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Vaudeville.

STATE — "Mark of the Vampire," with Bela Lugosi, Lionel Barrymore and Lionel Atwill. 11:35 a. m., 2:15, 4:55, 7:35, 10:15. Jack Holt in "The Unwelcome Stranger," comedy-drama centering round horse race.

METROPOLITAN—Marlene Dietrich posing in expensive costumes in "The Devil Is a Woman." 11:25 a. m., 2, 4:47, 7:33, 10:19. Stage: "Laugholoy Revue," with Pat Rooney and Herman Timberg.

MODERN—Dorothy Canfield's "The Eternal Masculine," newly named "Two Heads on a Pillow." 10:45 a. m., 1:50, 4:50, 8:04. "Go Into Your Dance," with Al Jolson and Ruby Keeler.

BOSTON—"The Bride of Frankenstein," with Boris Karloff. 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:50, 7:30, 10:10. "Straight From the Heart."

UPTOWN—"George White's Scandals." 1, 4, 7, 10. "Princess O'Hara."

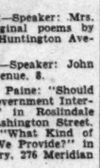
COOLIDGE CORNER—"It Happened in New York." 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. "George White's Scandals."

UNIVERSITY—W. C. Fields and Bing Crosby in "Mississippi." 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson's "Baboona."

TREMONT—"The Little Minister," and "Roman Scandals." 9 a. m. to 11.

STRAND—"Wings in the Dark." 2:25, 5:24, 8:23. "Woman in Red."

Music



JORDAN HALL—Concert by chorus of Monitor Associated Clubs. Theme: World Peace. 8:30.

PUBLIC LIBRARY—Condensed version of "Il Trovatore," presented by ERA Opera Orchestra and Chorus, Raffaele Martino, conductor. 8:15.

At the Pops

SYMPHONY HALL—"On the Riviera," program. 8:30.
March. "Lorraine" ..... Ganne
Overture to "Mignon" ..... Thomas
"Mediterranean" ..... Bax
Fantasia "Faust" ..... Gounod
An American in Paris ..... Gershwin
Prelude to "The Afternoon of a Faun" ..... Debussy
Bolero ..... Ravel
"Anything Goes," Selection ..... Porter
"The Skaters," Waltzes ..... Waldteufel
March. "Madelon" ..... Robert

Other Events

LONGY SCHOOL—Lecture by Edward Burlingame Hill: "French Music 1870-1920." Open to the public. 44 Church Street, Cambridge. 8:30.

TOWNSEND CLUB NO. 3—Speaker: Mrs. A. Aery. Reading of original poems by Miss Ann Etheridge. 236 Huntington Avenue. 7:45.

TOWNSEND CLUB NO. 1—Speaker: John Crooks. 25 Huntington Avenue. 8.

ERA LECTURES—By Carl Paine: "Should We Have More or Less Government Interference With Business?" in Roslindale Municipal Bldg., 4220 Washington Street. By John J. Concannon: "What Kind of Old Age Security Shall We Provide?" in East Boston Branch Library, 276 Meridian Street. Both at 8.

Tomorrow

Music

ERA CONCERT BAND—Faneuil Hall. Noon.

WOMEN'S SCHOLARSHIP ASS'N — Musicale given by association's Choral Society. Hotel Vendome Solarium. 2:30.

JORDAN HALL — New England Conservatory Orchestra, conducted by Wallace Goodrich. Special concert for high school students. 2:30.

Other Events

VOLUNTEER SERVICE BUREAU—Luncheon meeting. Theme: "Present Social Conditions in Boston." Speakers: Mrs. Eva Whiting White, director of Elizabeth Peabody House; Mrs. Laurence Lombard of the Family Welfare Society; Dr. Richard C. Cabot; 20th Century Club, 3 Joy Street. 12:15.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN CLUB—Reception to members of cast of "Parade." 1 Marlborough Street. 4.

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Miss Maginnis: Greek Vases 11 a. m.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB — Evening Rambler Walk. Meet at Eglesion Square Station, lower level, at 5:40. Visit famous garden of the Misses Hersey at 315 Walnut Avenue.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—Guest speaker at luncheon meeting: Walter Lippmann. 12:15.

Labor Demands Equal Voice With Owners in Textile Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

"While the manufacturers, in inviting us to set up our own commission, to co-operate with them in matters affecting labor alone, no doubt felt that we were not concerned with financing, merchandising, and organized activity, nevertheless, these problems affect labor as well.

"The manufacturers' problems are in reality the the workers' problems. The workers have a large stake in the plant collectively and should be represented by a man who is intelligent and well informed—not an agitator in any sense."

Mr. Batty remarked that labor, in making this demand for representation on the commission, as proposed by C. F. Broughton, president of Wamsutta Mills, and Nathaniel M. Mitchell of Barnes Textile Association, did not wish to "butt in where it wasn't wanted;" and at the same time he said: "We want to make our contribution to the bettering of conditions in the textile industry, and we have a right to insist upon this. The question is, how best to promote it. I think the best means is representation on the proposed commission. Or else acceptance of the commission recommended to the President today by the Cotton Textile Work Assignment Board."

That board would have a commission of three—labor, industry and an impartial chairman to supervise the industry. The manufacturers' commission would have three members, one representing the North, one the South and would have for chairman an impartial industrialist chosen by the presidents of the three leading engineering colleges.

The greatest objection to the creation of a new labor board to cooperate with the manufacturers' board was, in Mr. Batty's opinion, the fact that there are three such boards already—the National Labor Relations Board, the Cotton Work Assignment Board and the Code Authority.

He then asked what its functions were to be outside of discussing hours of labor, wages and working conditions, and promptly he answered his own question, by pointing out that hours and wages were handled by the code and working conditions by the Work Assignment boards, of which there are three—cotton, wool and silk.

The value of a labor representative on a manufacturers' commission to regulate and control production and handle the wage differences between the North and the South would be in the responsibility placed on labor to maintain equilibrium among the workers throughout the whole industry, he said.

"If labor understands about the inner workings of the industry—and undoubtedly this is the reason the manufacturers feel labor should not sit on the board—the more responsible it will feel for the well-being of the industry. There's nothing like giving labor certain responsibilities to get co-operation," he declared.

Mr. Batty said he would rather confer with the manufacturer leaders before he committed himself further, but he wanted it made clear that in refusing the invitation to set up the extra labor commission he was in no way refusing to co-operate with the manufacturers.

Civil Suits Appear In Chain Letter Wake

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., May 13 (AP)—A civil damage suit and arrests of four men lay today in the barren wake of the chain-letter mania in Oklahoma as promoters moved on to greener fields. The frenzied exchange of $5 letters had expired overnight for lack of takers.

Six disillusioned traders who found themselves abruptly at the end of the chain sued seven men, from whom they said they purchased letters, for $35,840 damages here Saturday.

Charges of violating state lottery laws were brought against Clint Braden, Hence Bennett, A. A. Barnes and S. J. Mathis by officers who closed three chain letter agencies at Chickasha. The men were fined $13 each.

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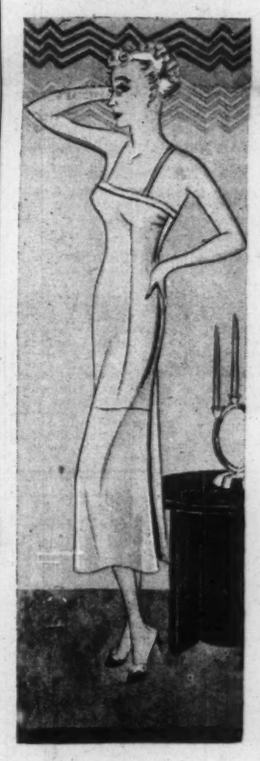
Princess Slip in good quality crepe de chine, trimmed hem-stitching and hand embroidery, with hem at foot. Bust sizes 34, 36, 38 and 40. Lengths, 47 and 49. All colours. Priced at.... 20/-



"JOAN"
Princess Slip, ideal for tennis wear with deep double hem and wrap over shape in heavy lap silk. Bust sizes 34, 36, 38 and 40. Lengths, 45, 47 and 49.... 20/-

Taffeta Petticoat, trimmed frilling of self material in various designs and colourings on Black and Fawn grounds. Also obtainable with plain scalloped foot..... 20/-

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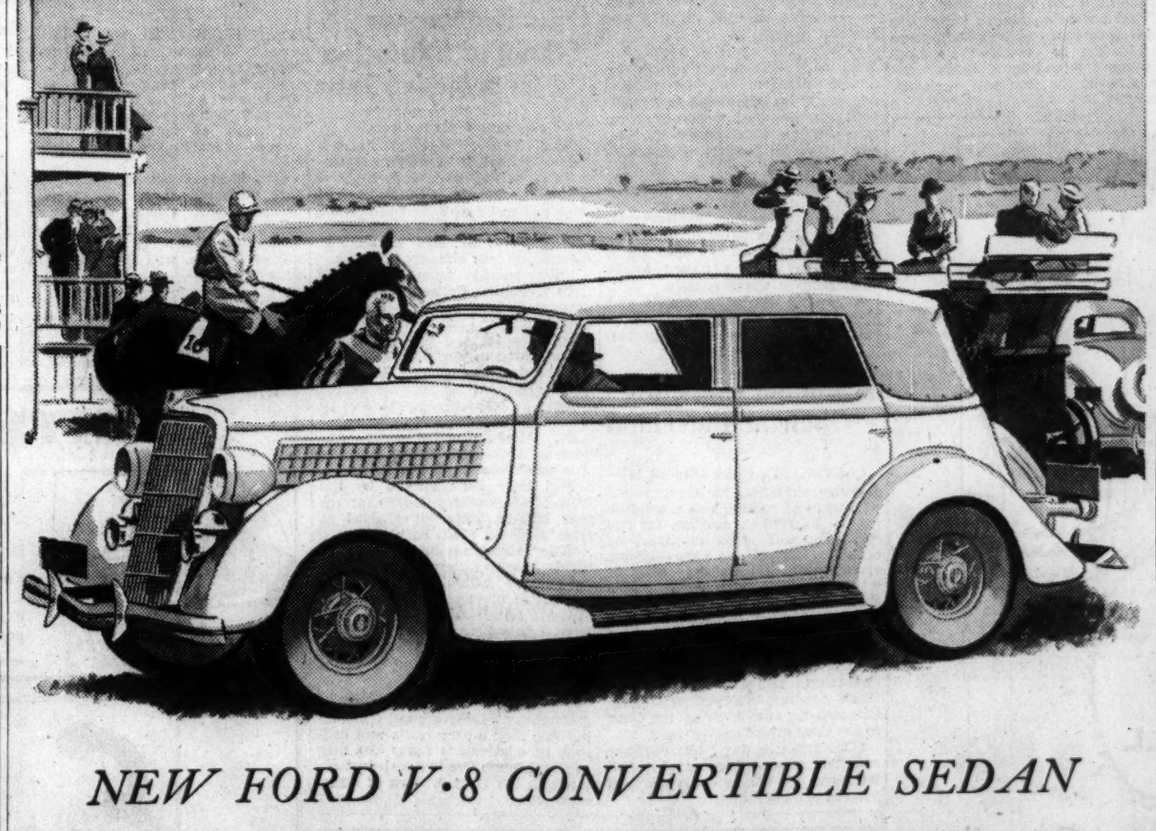

NEW FORD V·8 CONVERTIBLE SEDAN

THE Ford gives still greater value to motorists by introducing the Convertible Sedan—a distinctive body type usually available only in expensive automobiles. The Ford brings it to you at a low price, together with many other exclusive features of fine-car performance, safety, comfort, beauty and convenience. Each new feature of the Ford V-8 makes it more than ever "The Universal Car."

The New Ford V-8 CONVERTIBLE SEDAN combines the advantages of an open and a closed car. The attractive tan top folds flat and is covered by a neatly fitting boot. Windows are Safety Glass and are carried in chrome-plated frames, which can be lowered out of sight inside the doors. The door pillars are removable. The seats are upholstered in a choice of genuine leather or Bedford Cord. The back of the rear seat pulls forward, giving easy access to large luggage space. Wide front seat is adjustable.

TWO OTHER NEW FORD V-8 BODY TYPES FOR 1935 ARE THE TUDOR AND FORDOR TOURING SEDANS

SEE THE NEAREST FORD DEALER FOR FURTHER FACTS ABOUT THE NEW CONVERTIBLE SEDAN

Private Plants To Head Rural Electric Plans

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 13—Holding out the olive branch of peace and co-operation to the private power industry for the first time the Roosevelt Administration today launched its drive for the electrification of America's farms in the joint interest of industrial recovery and an improved standard of living for the rural population.

In marked contrast to the atmosphere of hostility to the private interests which characterized the great Tennessee Valley "yardstick" experiment, the intense and sustained propaganda campaign for lower rates and the efforts to secure congressional legislation abolishing holding companies in the electric power field, rural electrification went down the ways with "private initiative" and "profits" nailed to the mast.

With Private Companies

Morris L. Cooke, power expert and probable head of the new rural electrification administration, set the unusual tone for the new experiment at his first press conference today. With the private power interests and the antipower lobby conducting a fight behind the scenes for the first place in the new picture, Mr. Cooke definitely cast in his lot with the private companies.

He conceded to questioners that in all probability the Administration has the power to develop rural electrification via the course of public ownership and distribution, and that in all probability this latent power will act as an incentive to the private interests to make the most of their opportunity and assume the initiative.

America's farms—with the exception of the marginal and geographical remote—are going to be electrified, and if the private interests fail the Government of course will step in.

To Get Work Started

But this is not Mr. Cooke's plans. Over and over again he emphasized that his intention is to get the work started; that the private interests, he very holding companies which are under such fire from he Federal Power and Trade Commissions, have evidenced every desire and willingness to co-operate, and that his present plans call for nothing more radical than government guidance and stimulation for a program to be conducted largely by the private interests.

He did not eliminate entirely public development. But he did venture the guess that, when rural electrification is completed, the proportion of public to private systems will remain substantially what it is today—5 per cent of the total.

Expects Co-operation

He thought that the new Administration probably would work through existing public systems, through co-operatives and through the private companies. But he did not believe that rural electrification would tend in any way to weaken private ownership of power facilities.

On the contrary, he insisted that "there will be no long harassing squabbling over rates" and that "we are not going to hold them down so they cannot make profits." His implication was that the question of rates would be left to local regulatory authority with the latent threat of public development acting as a further invisible regulator.

Mr. Cooke conceives rural electrification as the opening up of a new frontier for American industry. While unwilling to venture any guess as to the amount of employment it will provide, he said that one wire manufacturer has just completed his best month's business in over five years.

Ready to Go Ahead

The industry is everywhere ready to go ahead with intensive rural development, she said, as soon as the money is ready, and the private companies have already on their own initiative prepared surveys covering over 75 per cent of the country's rural areas.

With this preliminary work completed and with the willingness of the companies to co-operate, Mr. Cooke saw no reason why there should not be an almost immediate spurt both in the manufacturing and installation of extensive electrical systems followed by a similar expansion in the electrical appliance industry.

Where Bluebird Sped, 10 an Hour Limit Set

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Daytona Beach, Fla.

A SPEED limit of 10 miles an hour for motorcars has been put into effect on the world's fastest race track—the golden sands of Daytona Beach.

The ruling went on official record the past week and will continue throughout the summer months in the city limits, on account of the large number of tourists.

Marshal Pilsudski Called Washington Of Polish People

Marshal Joseph Pilsudski will be remembered by his countrymen as the George Washington of Poland.

Obsessed by indignation at his country's subjection to overwhelming foreign imperialism, the man who was to bear the title of unwilling Dictator of Poland was born into a family whose members had suffered persecution and imprisonment but a few years before.

As hero of the renaissance of the Polish state, Marshal Pilsudski's career was one of thrilling romance interspersed with persecution, imprisonment and threats of the firing squad when his ideal of freedom for Poland interfered with the plans of Czars and Kaisers.

He was born at Zulow, near Vilna, in 1867, from old Polish and Lithuanian stock. His great desire to help in the liberation of Poland from under the Double Eagle and from Tsarist domination was instilled in him by his mother, a woman of high education and lofty ideals. Strength of character came from trials as great as those that beset Washington, Lincoln, Joan of Arc, or Bolivar.

Russian tyranny swept his father, grandmother, two aunts and an uncle into imprisonment. He witnessed the stumblings of weary exiles banished to Siberia and studies of Polish history and language only served to fire his hatred of oppression and national slavery the more.

In high school his companions jeered at the family name and scoffed at his loyalty to the cause of a free Poland. At the University of Cracow he sought to take up professional studies, but joining in student activities for Polish liberty, he was expelled.

Then came political activities in which he organized a radical group and published a secret newspaper pledged to Socialism and Polish independence. Sentence of execution by a Russian firing squad was to be his reward, but a young medical friend saved him by gaining appointment as physician in the St. Petersburg prison and bringing Pilsudski an extra uniform. A few hours later, both were safely over the Russian border.

He stumped his way across Europe seeking support for a Polish revolt in every sizeable Polish community. His small army of 2000 made periodic raids against Rusian troops and stores. Secretly they met, carried out their mission and disbanded. They worried the Tsar who sent an army of 250,000 to stop this guerrilla warfare, but the stopping of trains and the stealing of arms, provisions and money continued. Passengers were never molested, but the theft of the Tsar's plans for mobilization of a Russian army against Poland probably hastened the march of troops into Russian Poland in 1907.

With the advent of the World War he organized a Polish Legion to join with Austria in the battle against Russia, but the announcement that he eventually intended fighting Germany as well, brought him a term in a German jail.

Returning home he found himself elected "Chief of State" in a new nation first officially recognized by the United States. The Poland that had been absorbed into Russia, Germany and Austria was once more an entity.

He refused the presidency but remained Chief of State until Poland adopted a constitution patterned after American and English documents. Then he ostensibly went into retirement on a farm near Warsaw. But while supposedly out of politics he was instrumental in forming alliances with France and Roumania as protection against German and Russian aggression.

Steadily increasing in power, Poland today is in a particularly desirable position in international politics. From oppression and mediocrity the war-born nation has risen to a standing which causes Europe's most powerful nations to solicit its good will.

Through all the Polish trials and amid international intrigue, Pilsudski has stood as the mystery man of Europe. A key figure in diplomacy riddles he attained his aims for a free Poland and a nation to be considered in world politics.

A capable leader, unselfish and highly popular with the Polish people, he was Europe's first dictator, though never a despot.

Polish Dictator Passes

By a Staff Artist

Marshal Joseph Pilsudski

Mussolini Names Conciliators In Ethiopian Rift

LONDON, May 13 (AP)—Efforts of France and Britain to keep the Italo-Ethiopian dispute from becoming an embarrassing issue before the League of Nations Council next week, apparently met with success today when Italy indicated a willingness to undertake conciliation under the Italo-Ethiopian treaty of 1928.

British officials were informed that Italy had selected two members to serve on the committee and were confident that this move is sufficient to keep the delicate problem off the agenda of the Council, at least at the forthcoming session.

Ethiopia already has selected her representatives on the committee, and now a neutral member must be picked. The British believe the Italian action has started the ball definitely rolling for conciliation away from Geneva.

GENEVA, May 13 (AP)—A new Ethiopian note to the League of Nations, made public here today, declared Italian concentration of troops and war materials in East Africa "leaves no doubt as to the hostile intentions of Italy."

The African Empire's note labeled as "absolutely false" what it termed an Italian report that general mobilization had been ordered in Ethiopia, saying "the Ethiopian Government has not ordered any measure of mobilization."

Emperor Haile Selassie's Government demanded that the League deal effectively with the issue at the Assembly session opening May 20.

Poland Holds Firm In National Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

ordinary parties and establishes a semicorporative state.

The Government expects to have little difficulty in getting it through, in which case it is anticipated elections will be held in early autumn.

Until the new Diet is elected the Government functions on the basis of the old Constitution. Thus the chief power still remains in the hands of the Government, instead of being transferred to the President. Ignacy Moscicki, as is well known, only accepted the office at the urgent request of Marshal Pilsudski, one of his oldest friends. It is doubted whether he is prepared to shoulder the far more onerous responsibility which will fall to the President under the new Constitution. But this is a question which will arise later.

One of Marshal Pilsudski's functions will be taken over at once by his close personal friend, Gen. Edward Rydz Smigly, who has been appointed to succeed as Chief Army Inspector.

In the Foreign Office policy the passing of Marshal Pilsudski also is not expected to bring any sudden change.

Pierre Laval, French Foreign Minister, and the Polish foreign chief, Col. Joseph Beck, conferred over the week end. Both affirmed that the Franco-Polish alliance continues. Their statements are interpreted as indicating that Poland will continue its present policy of abstaining from joining any collective security combination that excludes Germany.

Columbia Founds School of Education Of Selective Type

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 13—An advanced school of education, recommended to the board of trustees of Columbia University by Dean William F. Russell of Teachers College, has been established on Morningside Heights, with Dr. Paul R. Mort as director, it was announced today.

Fifty faculty members, drawn from Teachers College, have been appointed to teach in the new school, and 200 graduate students, candidates for the doctor's degree or interested in working beyond the doctor's degree, enrolled. These students represent all sections of the United States and several foreign countries.

Dr. Mort simultaneously announced that three fellowships and nine scholarships of the Advanced School have been offered by the trustees of Teachers College for the year 1935-36. These are valued at from $1700 to $3000 each.

"The Advanced School will be highly selective, but students who are admitted will have a tremendous amount of freedom," Dr. Mort said. "We are demanding that this group have a broad knowledge of education. We do not care how or where they got it."

Dusting Mines Saves Men

Dusting of finely ground noncombustible rock on the walls and ceilings of coal mines saves 200 men yearly through averted coal-dust explosions, the U. S. Bureau of Mines estimates.

Art Prizes Awarded By Junior League

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13 (AP)—Awards to winners in the National Junior League Art Show were announced here May 10, as San Francisco's group of socially-elect young women prepared for the opening today of the five-days conference of Junior Leagues of America.

Miss Emily Abbot of Minneapolis took first place in the oil painting division; Mrs. Edwin Wigdale of Milwaukee was first in the water colors, and Miss Mary Elizabeth Jonas of Omaha, won the awards in drawings.

Spring Eggs Keep Better

Poultrymen say eggs laid in spring keep better in cold storage than those produced in summer.

Trainmen's Sessions Open at Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 13 (AP)—A recommendation for Government ownership of railroads as a solution for the retirement problem for rail employees was being discussed by delegates today as the 15-day quadrennial convention of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen opened.

A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood, said one group of delegates had sent him a letter advocating the Wheeler bill for government ownership. He said the Supreme Court decision invalidating the retirement law would bring the issue to the floor of the convention.

"The six-hour day," Mr. Whitney said, "is another matter that will be taken up. We have always been for the six-hour day."

Privates in Midwest G. O. P. Are Directing Movements For Big Springfield Conference

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 13—Though politics seems to have little new left in it, the Republican conference called for Abraham Lincoln's home town next month promises a novel phenomenon. Little precedent is reported here for such a gathering of the rank and file. The meeting may develop into virtually an "institute of Republican politics."

What sort of program is suitable to a gathering in which the professional politician does not hold his usual importance is now being studied.

It is felt among progressive leaders that the best outcome of the conference of June 10 and 11 at Springfield, Ill., will be the most spontaneous expression possible of the thousand or more delegates expected. Midwest Republicanism, in times past a great stronghold of the G. O. P., has been invited to find its voice again.

In the usual political convention a circle of the party generals would ordinarily arrange everything and lead the convention to adopt it. The callers of this unique conference, however, have sought to rely less on the generals and more on the privates.

While it is more or less easy to summon such a meeting, its promoters find that they may have to offer more than the ordinary routine, once they get their people together. For a new type of political assembly, it is pointed out, a new technique of business may be needed.

Will it be enough, it is asked among the promoters of the meeting, to let the throng of delegates from nine states listen to miscellaneous oratory for two and possibly three days, while in seclusion a resolutions committee toils to produce its symposium? Some of the most constructive leaders doubt it.

Two steady days of general spellbinding on Abraham Lincoln, the virtues of the Republican Party and the iniquities of its opponents might wear on even the most ardent zealots.

Speaking by Topics

The program that skeptics of an oratorical hodge podge advocate is to organize the speaking by topics, embracing a number of the principal issues between Republicans and Democrats. This plan includes naming a discussion leader and asking each state delegation to appoint a speaker on each subject.

If the discussion leader was a national authority and the other speakers well qualified, the conference might climb higher than ordinary political levels in its handling of current problems.

While doubtless there would be some general introductory speech making, the system proposed would organize the main business and bring out an orderly manifestation of sentiment, it is urged. It would also aid the resolutions committee by giving it an immediate link with general Republican opinion in this section, and would furnish the committee with an immediate test of Republican response to issues.

To illustrate the political themes that might thus be taken up, sponsors of the idea mention such questions as money, centralization of the national government, reduction in its costs, freedom of individual initiative and regimentation of industry, agricultural production and distribution, labor, how far social legislation under federal auspices should go, the tariff, etc.

In the end, every delegate would feel he had had a part in drawing up the midwestern pronouncements, declares one of the organizers of the conference favoring this type of program.

The resolutions committee is now being selected. Five members are being named from each state. They may possibly assemble 'n Springfield a few days before the meeting.

Meanwhile, suggestions for the declaration to be issued by the conference are being sent to the makers of the meeting from many sources. These will be turned over to the resolution committee.

The declaration of middle western Republicanism to be adopted at Springfield is now expected to restate the principles of the Republican Party and to comment on the Democratic Administration. Beyond that it is uncertain how far it will go.

Platform Opposed

Some leaders think it inadvisable to get into social legislation at this time. Since the Democratic Congress is in session, they anticipate that if they proposed any specific measures the Democrats might immediately take the edge off them. One influential block of Republican opinion is strongly against proposing a platform for the national convention of next year.

Powerful and conflicting elements of the party will be ably represented. Progressives and conservatives will both be numerous. What type of doctrine will be decided on at this early date furnishes of course a vital consideration of the convention.

Whatever their differences, Republicans appear united in the need of reasserting themselves, according to the reception given the meeting.

Caucuses may be held for women and for young Republican men and women. Plans to enlist a broad representation of Republican women are being taken up. A very large meeting is anticipated. It will easily be the most important. Republican gathering yet held in this period.

Some Danger Is Seen In Too Fast Recovery

(Continued from Page 1)

to farmers who have mortgaged their land to the Government.

Bond issues of cities are selling at the lowest interest rates in years.

Every utterance of business organizations, chamber of commerce or manufacturers association, shows a growing restlessness and consciousness of impending recovery.

Work relief funds to the amount of $4,880,000,000 are being distributed by the Government.

Spending Up, Income Up Too

Federal expenditures to date for the fiscal year beginning last July 1 have passed $6,000,000,000—a peacetime record; offset by revenues which are up in higher proportion than expenditures, so that the deficit is more than $500,000,000 less than the same date last year.

Of these and dozens of other ways the possibility of a burst of business expansion that might approach unmanageable limits is affecting Washington. From the reports of Wall Street, right down to the grass-root comment of back-door neighbors, one finds the strain of hard times easing. It is the next step that bothers financial advisers.

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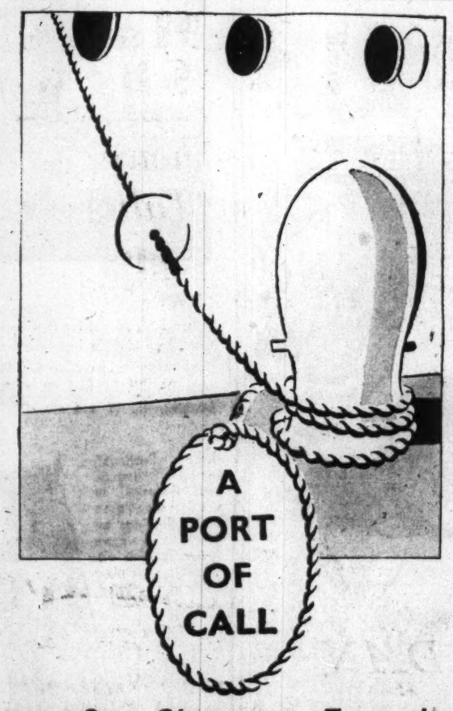

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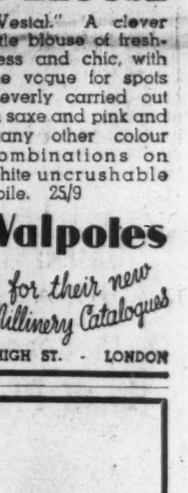
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Moscow Hails Laval As Herald of Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW, May 13—A welcome equaled in cordiality and colorfulness only by that accorded to Anthony Eden, Britain's Privy Seal, marked the arrival of the French Foreign Minister, Pierre Laval, in Moscow today.

The Soviets spared no efforts to demonstrate the importance they attach to the Franco-Soviet treaty of mutual assistance, which M. Laval's visit is intended formally to celebrate. The conversations are expected to concentrate on the possibility of strengthening the system of Eastern European security, based on the Franco-Soviet treaty.

Marshal Pilsudski's passing naturally aroused discussion of its possible effects upon Franco-Soviet efforts to draw all East European countries, including Poland, into a security system. However, it is not considered here that the situation is changed.

Soviet semi-official statements emphasized the significance. M. Laval's visit was formal evidence the powers interested in peace are drawing together. The official press—obviously referring to Germany—noted the dangerous tendency in one country to establish European hegemony and create the notion that one race is supreme. It was suggested that countries which this tendency is most likely to affect must redouble their efforts to establish an effective and general system of security.

Franco-Soviet Accord Splits France Without Any Party Alignments

GENEVA, May 13—That there should have been difficulties in the way of the proposed Franco-Russian pact is not surprising.

Opinion in France has rarely been more divided than on the advisability of a renewal of the pre-war alliance with the great Slav country. It cannot be said that Radical thought is on one side, and Nationalist thought on the other. Some of the most ardent supporters of the pact are on the Left, and some of its most implacable adversaries are on the Right. Nor is it altogether a question of sympathy or lack of sympathy with the Soviets, since many of the opponents of Communism are in favor of the Franco-Russian combination for diplomatic reasons, while many of those who are usually regarded as "advanced" are afraid of the Russian tieup as a potential cause of war.

The original conception was of a large regional grouping which would include Germany and Poland. But when these two nations declined to come in, the original scheme was dropped. Germany was not prepared to commit itself to fight the battles of Soviet Russia, and it certainly did not seek Soviet aid—though, be it remembered, in the early post-war years, when both Russia and Germany were outcasts, they joined forces temporarily in the pact of Rapallo. As for Poland, its motives for refusing have been explained frequently and at length. In a word, Poland lies between Germany and Russia, and does not desire to be the cockpit of these contending forces. If either Russia or Germany invades Poland, either as an ally or as an enemy, the end of Polish independence may be in sight.

Past Débâcle

Though certain French statesmen—notably Edouard Herriot, Louis Barthou, and, it is stated, Pierre Etienne Flandin—have seen in Russia a future ally of France, it quickly became obvious that M. Laval, for example, was not alone in wishing to take every possible precaution against being drawn into Russian plans. When circumstances pushed France toward the old alliance, there were many who recalled the unhappy results of the pre-war alliance, which was unquestionably one of the factors in provoking the war, and which nearly lost the war for the Allies at Brest-Litovsk.

Besides, the ideology of today has completely changed. The League idea of comprehensive guarantees still holds the field. To knit France and Russia together is to revert to the old system of encirclement of Germany. It is seen as the first step to a war which, in such circumstances, becomes inevitable.

The phrasing of the Franco-Russian pact was picked out of the Covenant of the League. There are articles—the sixteenth, for example—which call for collective action against an aggressor. They imply that everybody is in agreement, and they are not directed against anybody in particular. It seems a perversion of their sense to use the Covenant words in a pact between two nations obviously pointed against a third, and to pretend that such an arrangement is merely a special application of the League precepts.

Another Way to Peace

It is, however, not on grounds of sincerity that the chief objection is taken to this misuse of the League articles. It is on practical grounds. First, why should there not be continued attempts to reach a direct accord with Germany? It is regarded as possible, despite the setbacks of recent years. A Franco-German understanding means European peace. Anything which stands in the way of such an understanding may produce war.

The arguments of the Russianites are simple enough: Russia is an inexhaustible reservoir of manpower; it is well equipped with airplanes and mechanical weapons; it will exercise pressure on Germany in the East, if Germany ever manifests bellicose designs; and therefore advantage should be taken of Russia's apprehensions to form a mutual assistance pact, which is at present the poular name for a military alliance.

The arguments against can be found either in the Radical "Quotidien," or the Royalist "Action Française." What assistance can Russia give France against Germany when it has now no common frontier with Germany, but must traverse Poland? What assistance can France fairly offer Russia when its troops must traverse other countries, with which it may have no specific quarrel? Is it not conceivable that the Locarno Treaty with Great Britain and Italy which offers help to Germany against French aggression as well as help to France against German aggression, will apply against France if France were forced into action against Germany by the operation of the pact with Russia? Is it already forgotten that Russia tore up the last alliance with France at a critical moment? Can it be overlooked that Japan may break the feet of clay of the Colossus of the North? Though one should permit each nation to experiment and work out its own destiny, must one ignore the intention of Russia to bring revolution to every other nation, including its prospective ally, France?

Moot Values

The real value of the Russian army is unknown, for means of transport may break down, to say nothing of the likelihood of a fresh revolution in Russia in the event of war.

Besides, the German thesis is that Germany is arming against the Communist menace.

If there is conflict, and France interferes in virtue of its engagements, may it not be held to be the aggressor?

And may France not be regarded as using its army in the cause of the Bolshevization of Europe?

So it is, with opinions divided, some pacifists holding the Russian alliance to be dangerous and others holding it to be defensive, some Nationalists holding it to be an increase of French strength and others a diminution of French force, some politicians in each party considering it to be realist and others utopian, that every time the Franco-Russian pact was on the point of being concluded, a fresh difficulty arose, and the whole matter was again in abeyance.

Australian Boys Start World Tour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust. — Fifteen public school boys from South Australia, Western Australia, Victoria and Queensland have left—in charge of John H. Hill, one of the masters of Prince Alfred College in Adelaide—on a world tour. They will return in October.

The first country they will tour is Canada, and the arrangements for this portion of the great sight-seeing program are in the hands of Burgan Bickersteth, head of Hart House, Toronto. The Canadian tour covers 10 days and then the party goes to England to be in time for the King's Jubilee.

At the invitation of a committee of Germans, under the organization of Karl Joosten, the boys will see Germany as guests, and Italy will next be visited.

The whole tour has been organized by the Headmasters' Conference of Australia.

19,000-Mile Phone Call Fails to Set New Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales — A recent radio telephone call was made from Rockhampton, Queensland, to California, via London — a distance of 19,000 miles.

This has been claimed to be the longest long-distance call made to date in the world. That, however, is not correct, for early in 1932 a call was made from Christchurch, New Zealand, to Buenos Aires, which covered a circuit of almost 20,000 miles. The call was made in a roundabout way; it was first of all made over land line and sub-ocean cable to Wellington, then wirelessed to Sydney, which in turn wirelessed it to London, whence it was wirelessed to Buenos Aires.

The advance that has been made in radio-telephoning may be gained from the fact that today the Postmaster General's Department can connect anyone in Australia by radio-telephone with 95 per cent of the telephone subscribers in the rest of the world.

Winnipeg Over the Top

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man., May 2—Winnipeg's community chest, from which come the funds to operate 26 institutions, gained its objective in the 1934 campaign. The money required for 1935 operation was estimated at $340,000, about $5000 below the 1933 total. About 90 per cent of the total was obtained by voluntary subscription, and the remainder is to be provided by grants given by the city and the Province.

A Statesman Relaxes

Wide World

Pierre Laval

A Man in the News

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

Pierre Laval is the political heir of Aristide Briand, France's most famous postwar Foreign Minister.

The point is important, for Pierre Laval succeeded at the Quai d'Orsay a minister whose diplomatic methods were poles apart from the conciliatory efforts of Aristide Briand. Furthermore, M. Laval was the close associate and co-worker of M. Briand, and accompanied him on his famous trip to Berlin in 1931. "I went to Berlin once in an attempt to promote Franco-German understanding, and I'll go again!" Perre Laval is reported to have declared a short time ago.

An Auvergnat, he has the dark, heavy features of that peculiar people who dwell in the hard volcanic hills in the somber heart of France. In striking contrast to his serious, almost stormy, face, he invariably wears a large snow-white cravat or scarf.

Like M. Briand, M. Laval began his political life as a Socialist, and like him, he soon severed his connection with Marxism, and in 1914 entered the French Chamber of Deputies as an Independent. In 1926 he exchanged his seat in the Chamber for one in the Senate. Many times a cabinet minister, particularly under M. Briand, he became Premier in 1931, taking the portfolio of Foreign Minister as well. In the fall of that year he made a trip to Washington to confer with President Hoover on the then burning question of war debts and German reparations.

When Louis Barthou was assassinated last October, M. Laval was called to replace him at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Here he remained when Pierre Etienne Flandin, a month later, constituted the present Cabinet, refusing to abandon the Quai d'Orsay for the position of Premier offered him by President Lebrun.

Early this year he went to Rome and concluded with Benito Mussolini the agreements which sealed the Franco-Italian rapprochement. Coming after years of discord between the two Latin neighbors, this rapprochement added greatly to M. Laval's popularity in France. A newspaper "straw vote" taken shortly after his return to determine whom the public would pick as French dictator gave him a huge popular poll second only to that received by "Père" Doumergue.

London followed Rome in February, and the security proposals elaborated there are the basis of current conversations in Moscow and Warsaw. M. Laval, in his own quiet, persistent way, is steadily forging the links in the network of pacts which, he hopes, will on day bring to Europe the peace and unity of which M. Briand dreamed.

Spurred by Criticism, China Will See to Its Eggs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Spurred by criticism of Chinese eggs and egg products in the United States and England, the Bureau of Inspection and Examination of Commercial Commodities of the Ministry of Industry has decided to begin a careful examination of such products to be marketed abroad. However, it is declared that foreign criticism has been without justification.

No eggs or egg products, it is announced, may be loaded on steamships henceforth until they have been certified by the bureau as suitably passed after inspection.

'Vital' Teaching Of Speech Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—An appeal for the teaching of modern languages to be made more realistic and vital by the reading of contemporary newspapers and reviews of various countries was voiced by Mr. H. L. Marsden, vice-president of the Institute of Linguists, at the silver jubilee rally of the institute held here.

If this policy were carried out, Mr. Marsden said, it would lead to a better understanding of other countries and their difficulties and points of view and would give a sound basis on which to build good will and international peace.

Mr. Cozens Elliott, secretary, also laid stress on the same point when he stated that far surpassing the financial awards to be gained by those who learn foreign tongues is the intellectual enjoyment of knowing a foreign country through its literature.

Box Demand Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz.—Increased demand for fruit and vegetable boxes, as well as for mine timbers, has caused the Arizona Lumber & Timber Company to add 75 men to its force and practically double the output of its sawmills here. Operations are on a larger scale than at any time since 1929.

Communist Gains Mark Election In French Centers

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, May 13—Gains by Communists at the expense of nearly all other parties marked the final ballot in the French municipal elections yesterday. Fundamentally, however, the political picture in France remains unaltered by the vote.

Official returns from the larger cities and towns reveal the Communists won a majority in 43 new municipal councils, bringing the total number of towns under Communist control to 90. Socialists, on the other hand, sustained the loss of seven cities. Paris remained under Nationalist domination but the Communists increased their representation on the Council of the capital from one to seven.

Socialist-Communist Front

The political lesson of the elections appears to be that a year of noisy agitation has left little impression on the electors as a whole. Nevertheless, the progress of the Communists is significant, because it was due largely to the electoral "common front" of Socialists and Communists, whose campaign was waged almost entirely on the keynote of "Down with Fascism."

Particular significance attaches to the results of the municipal elections this year. It is the first tme since the political unrest and rioting in January and February 1934 that the voters of the country have had an opportunity of making themselves heard. Nearly 11,500,000 members of the electorate were called upon to choose 450,000 municipal councillors in the 38,014 communes of France.

While the issues in these local elections are often minor or personal ones, the ballot, nevertheless, constitutes an important political weathervane.

Edouard Herriot, leader of the Radical - Socialists, the largest French party, and Mayor of Lyons, crystallized these dominant issues in a recent election address in which he indicated that the underlying question was whether or not the Republic was to continue.

"Vive la Republique!"

"If we make the mistake of allowing the Republican State to be attacked," he declared, "we shall see dictatorship gradually descending from above. The elections are therefore an excellent opportunity for us to prove our faith in the Republic."

The elections had a certain international import by reason of the fact that the "Common Front" of the Socialists and the Communists endeavored to make an issue of the recent increase in France's period of compulsory military service from one to two years. The Socialists and Communists loudly denounced the longer service period and the increased war budget as a maneuver of the armament manufacturers and of the war-mongers, while the Radicals and Moderates defended these measures as having been imposed upon France by Germany's rearmament.

Ignoring minor political shadings, the four principal groups in the electoral struggle were the "Common Front" of Socialists and Communists, the Radicals, the Center Moderates and the Conservative Right.

The Conservatives dominated approximately 36 per cent of the outgoing municipal councils, the Center 24 per cent and the Left 38 per cent. The Socialists controlled only about 3 per cent of the total of town councils, for, although they constitute the second largest political party in Parliament, the municipal vote is as a rule much more conservative than the national elections. But if the Moderates had predominated in a majority of the communes, the party of the Left controls the administration of nearly all the larger cities—Paris being the only notable exception to that rule.

Oil From Kansas City Co-operative Reaches Estonian Consumers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TALLINN, Estonia—What is believed to be the first shipment of co-operative oil has arrived here—all the way from Kansas City, Mo.

The shipment consists of 66 barrels despatched by the Consumers' Co-operative Association of Kansas City to the Estonian Co-operative Wholesale Society E. T. K. here, which will distribute the American oil to consumers through its affiliated societies.

The possibility of opening co-operative trade between Estonia and the United States was discussed at the International Co-operative Congress held in London last year, and the oil shipment is one of the first fruits of these contacts between the two countries.

The Estonian Society handles over 30 per cent of Estonia's total petroleum trade. Through its hands, also, pass 30 per cent of the sugar and salt trade and over 80 per cent of the trade in fertilizers.

Australian Natives Portrayed in Oils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—No finer contribution to the records, now being hurriedly compiled, of the Australian aboriginals has been made than the eight canvas portraits just placed in the national art gallery by its curator, Leslie Wilkie.

It is only in comparatively recent years that the urgency of having a permanent account, in various ways, of the disappearing native tribes has been realized. In some directions the work has been started too late, but natural scientists have been making a brave effort to capture the leeway.

Records of a wide range have now been preserved—gramophone discs of ceremonial proceedings, sound films of their language, songs and domestic conversations, voluminous notes on their folklore, history, habits, customs, and so forth.

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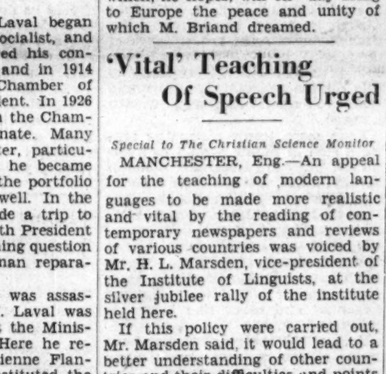

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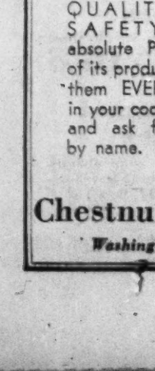
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She's From Down East

That's What They Say of a Woman From Maine and in History's Pages There Are Many of Them Who Have Written in Letters of Gold

Tours to Homes of Famous New England Women
Seventh of 12 Articles

By Henry Edison Williams
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Down East," they call it. Why "down," one does not venture to say. Why "east" is explained by a glance at the map; for the Maine coast actually sweeps east so markedly that the tip of Nova Scotia is bent down, like a willow into a stream, to dangle in the Atlantic almost due east from Portland.

"Down East" is a book of many denouements, written on evergreen pages with rugged, rocky quills, dipped in sea green ink, and blotted with yellow beach sand. Its chapters are composed of interminable conflicts between sea and snub-nosed headlands; calm narratives of tide waters rippling among the inlets of a ragged shore; descriptive passages of island jeweled bays, and of rocks sprayed with the pigments of sea and sun.

Into such a book feminine characters should be introduced deftly, with an eye to variety, and so history collaborates with nature to add another volume to the records of New England women.

Starts at Portsmouth

The synopsis of this review of seacoast women starts at Portsmouth, N. H., two hours by U. S. Route 1 from Boston. Of Portsmouth proper more will be said later. But here, on the threshold of Maine, seems a suitable place to survey the state of a hundred harbors which has harbored so many notable women that but few may be chosen to typify the whole.

The Maine seacoast may roughly be divided into four sections: the first, from Kittery to Cape Elizabeth and Portland, a series of fine shelving beaches ideal for surf bathing; the second, from Cape Elizabeth to Rockland and Penobscot Bay, more rugged and rocky with intervening sandy beaches, a country of diversified scenery, ledge-bordered shore backed by fir-covered headlands; the third, Penobscot Bay to Bar Harbor, a rough, rugged, sea-foaming series of coastal estuaries; and the fourth, Frenchman's Bay to Grand Manan, a wild and largely undeveloped region with fine possibilities in the way of seashore and country life.

Birthplace of U. S. Navy

Entering Maine on Route 1 from Portsmouth, the traveler crosses the Piscataqua River into the old town of Kittery. Kittery was the first town to receive a charter from Massachusetts Bay Colony. It was settled in 1622. Here was built the Ranger, first ship to fly the Stars and Stripes. The boat was in command of John Paul Jones and was manned mostly by local men.

Now at Kittery Point, opposite the post office, there stands an old gambrel-roofed structure which natives point to with pride as the William Pepperrel House, supposed to have been built somewhere around 1662, and here there comes into the picture a woman of character, her name, Margery Bray. It seems that William, who was a Cornwall fisherman, settled on the Isle of Shoals. He presumed to pay his respects to Margery, a lass with looks and a sound head for figures.

Not Enough Jingle

"You're a fine lad, Wil'luum," said she, in effect, "but there's not enough jingle from your saddlebags." So William got busy with his nets and pots and did such a capital business with his fishing, withal, that presently he was the owner of a brig, in which he made a trip to Hull, returning with so much gold a-jingling in his saddle bags that Margery listened enraptured to his plea, and thus became mistress of the William Pepperrell House and mother of Sir William, the "hero of Louisburg."

And this brings us to another woman, Lady Pepperrell, nèe Mary Hirst, granddaughter of Judge Sewall, an accomplished lady of Boston, who presided, as we are told, "with dignity and grace over his household."

Hannah Appears

And this brings us to still another woman, which indicated that the Pepperrell men apparently had an affinity for spirited women. This lass of whom we speak was Miss Hannah Waldo, daughter of General Samuel Waldo. The General and Sir William were friends. That the two young people further cement the relations between the two families was the desire of their hearts. But young Andrew Pepperrell, son of Sir William, for one reason and another, most of them plausible enough, kept postponing the ceremony. Miss Hannah complied as dutiful daughters of that age were expected to. Finally the day was set. But Andrew once more asked postponement for a few days to a time more suitable to his convenience.

Hannah Had Her Day

No objection was made, so on the appointed day, with all the guests assembled and the minister fingering his book at the marriage service, Andrew smulgy stepped forth to render the favor of his hand to the amiable Hannah. But an interruption occurred. This is how an earlier historian records it:

"Miss Hannah turned quickly to the tranquil and unsuspecting Andrew, who stood by her side, and informed him that all was at an end between them, for he certainly could have no true affection for one whom he had so constantly mortified."

Two more women of Kittery should be mentioned before passing along. A few hundred yards beyond Spruce Creek, at a dip in the road, once stood the home of Esther Brooks and Betsy Potter, whose house at the early part of the last century stood plumb on the line between Kittery and York.

Clever Ladies—Perhaps

Clever ladies were these. So successfully did they succeed in keeping litigation alive regarding the situation of their house that for year after year they evaded paying any taxes at all.

Clever ladies, but wait! Along in 1837 President Jackson declared a rebate of surplus revenues. The ladies who had so successfully kept their names off the tax rolls found themselves unrepresented as claimants. It was as though their property were nonexistent. They never received a penny. And so we reach another moral: Maine people do not think it pays to be too "clever."

Before leaving the southern border of Maine it is worthy of note that inland a few miles, at South Berwick, one finds the birthplace of Sarah Orne Jewett, one of the most noted interpreters of New England life, who, riding about with her father, a country doctor, accumulated the impressions and accuracies to be found in her "Deephaven," and "The Country of the Pointed Firs."

Portland, Hub of Maine

But the tourist will wish to push along to Portland, catching glimpses of the sea and the sandy coast line along the way. The Longfellow house, standing serenely in the midst of the bustle of a modern city, and keeping tryst with the past as a museum, adds piquancy to a Maine tour, and furnishes a point of contact for scores of historic women.

But one pushes along, eager to reach the climax of the first step, at least, in the Maine tour. So barely a pause is made at North Yarmouth to pay respects to Elizabeth Oakes Smith, among the pioneering women lecturers in the United States, and presently the traveler is entering the broad thoroughfared city of Brunswick, home of Bowdoin University and, for a time, of Harriet Beecher Stowe. Mrs. Stowe is much more properly classified as a New England woman than as a native of any of the six states.

Of Ministerial Lineage

She was born on June 14, 1811, at Litchfield, Conn., sister by two years seniority of Henry Ward Beecher, the teacher and preacher. When she was still a girl her father, the Rev. Lyman Beecher, was called to Cincinnati, Ohio, and Harriet made the journey with him by stagecoach.

In 1836 she married Calvin E. Stowe, a professor in a Cincinnati seminary. The question of slavery was a choleric topic in that city. Harriet found herself taking sides with the abolitionists. Having had no first-hand experience with actual plantation life, her views were largely derived from stories of runaway slaves, hence were hardly based on a truly comprehensive picture of conditions in the South. But many heart-rending incidents came under her direct observation. The feeling ran so high that the lives of abolitionists and secessionists alike were endangered.

Gets the Cue to Write

Mr. Stowe decided to come North. He accepted a position in Bowdoin College. They were very poor. One day Mrs. Stowe received a letter from her sister-in-law.

"Hattie," it said, "if I could use a pen as you can, I would write something that would make the whole nation feel what an accursed thing slavery is."

Mrs. Stowe thought diligently for a moment. She was profoundly stirred. Presently she arose with a look of determination on her usually placid face.

"I will!" she said quietly. "I will write something! I will, if I live."

She did. She wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin." It was a well-executed and profoundly moving story. Dropped into the superheated thought of the time it was as a torch applied to powder. It was a masterpiece of intolerance written under the glow of righteous indignation. But nevertheless it was probably the most epoch-making novel ever produced in America.

Reminiscent of Mrs. Stowe

Coming into the broad, quiet streets of Brunswick, so far removed from any sense of conflict, one wishes the talents of Harriet Beecher Stowe had rather been judged by her later works, among which "The Pearl of Orr's Island" stands as an example. In fact, the visitor is advised to read that story and then drive out from Brunswick to Orr's and Bailey's Islands, both connected with the mainland today.

There will be found many of the scenes utilized by Mrs. Stowe, the house where the story was written, the people with whom the story deals, for types do not change so rapidly in Maine. And there, also, will be found a bit of the most typical and charming of seacoast atmosphere. Tiny, ledge-bordered coves, with tinier islands playing hosts to small clumps of fir trees; vistas of surf-scored waters; tiny fishing huts; nets drying in the sun; piled up lobster traps; fishing smacks rocking with the tide. Atmosphere!

The Rest Is Climax

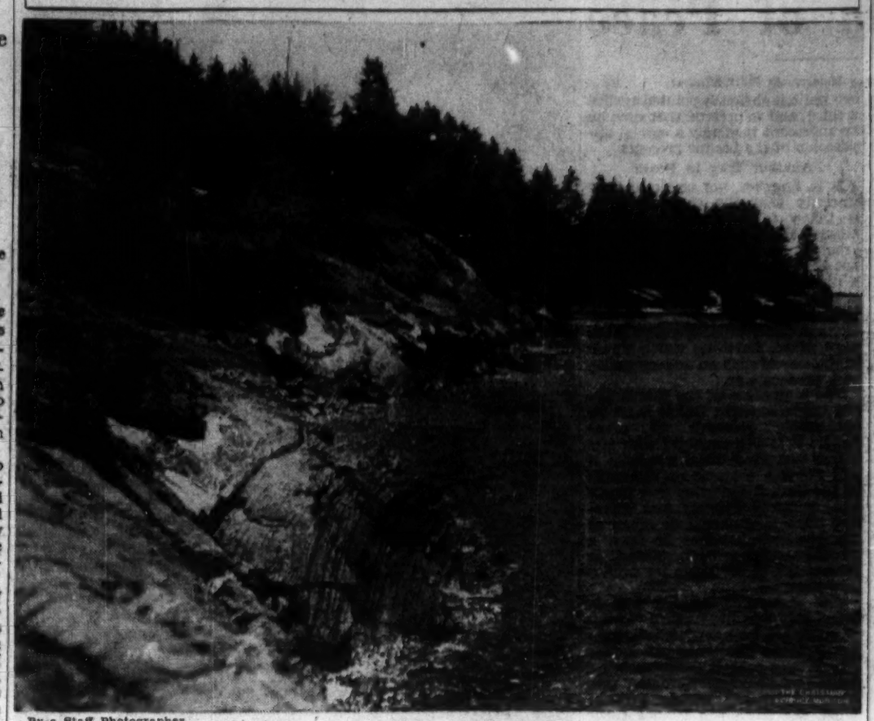
After Orr's Island the rest of Maine is anticlimax. There are, to be sure, portions more impressive; but it would be hard to find any spot more typical of the Maine seacoast. But this does not apply to Maine women.

On a hilltop overlooking Edgecomb village across the river from Wiscasset the visitor's attention is called to the "Marie Antoinette House" and is reminded that, but for a flaw in the plans by which one Wiscasset skiper, Captain Clough by name, was to rescue the French queen from the clutches of the revolutionary assembly and fetch her with her household goods to this Maine retreat, Maine would numbered among its famous women a queen.

Four more towns along the seaward side of Maine should be mentioned. They are Rockland, home of Maxine Elliot, the actress; Farmington, home of Lillian Nordica, the singer; Hollis, Maine, where Kate Douglas Wiggin of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" fame has a summer home; and Calais, Maine, birthplace of Harriet Elizabeth Spofford, author of "New England Legends" and other fine things in prose and verse.

And withal how many women have been neglected and how many scenes have been overlooked.

Harriet Beecher Stowe Made It Famous



By a Staff Photographer
Orr's Island, Scene of "Pearl of Orr's Island," by Mrs. Stowe

Boston Joins Parley For Intercoastal Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

premise that "the ports are merely agencies which serve the interior and that their interests are identical with those of the great exporting states of the South and West and of the industrial centers away from the sea."

Conference Nonsectional

"This problem of foreign trade is vital to the entire nation," he said. "It is complex and there is no easy solution. There are many and divers angles to the present situation. The tariff and foreign exchange represent only two of the serious aspects of the question.

"There is no politics in this conference. It is to be nonpartisan, and —while it is to bring together the representatives of port cities—it is not sectional."

The trade revival conference has the enthusiastic support of Secretary of State Cordell Hull, who will probably address the opening session. It will convene under the chairmanship of Thomas J. Watson, president of the American section of the International Chamber of Commerce. The mayors will be accompanied here by their chamber of commerce, board of trade and port authority heads where these obtain in their communities.

The official mayoral list for the Atlantic coast includes: J. E. Barlow, Portland, Maine; Robert Marvin, Portsmouth, N. H.; Frederick W. Mansfield, Boston, Mass.; James E. Dunney, Providence, R. I.; Cornelius D. Twomney, New London, Conn.; M. C. Ellenstein, Newark, N. J.; Frank Hague, Jersey City; J. Hampton Moore, Philadelphia; Howard W. Jackson, Baltimore; Richard W. West, Newport News, Va.; W. R. L. Taylor, Norfolk, Va.; Walter H. Blair, Wilmington, N. C.; H. L. Smith, Georgetown, S. C.; B. R. Maybank, Charleston, S. C.; Thomas Gamble, Savannah, Ga.; John T. Alsop Jr., Jacksonville, Fla., and E. C. Sewell of Miami, Fla.

From Gulf of Mexico cities will come Mayors William H. Malone, Key West, Fla.; R. E. L. Chancey, Tampa, Fla.; H. C. Armstrong, Pensacola, Fla.; Cecil F. Bates, Mobile, Ala.; T. S. Walmsley, New Orleans; E. R. Winstel, Port Arthur, Texas.; J. E. Pearce, Galveston, Texas, and O. W. Holcombe, Houston, Texas.

The Pacific coast Mayors invited are: R. B. Irones, San Diego, Calif.; Frank L. Shaw, Los Angeles; Angelo J. Rossi, San Francisco; J. K. Carson, Portland, Ore, and Charles L. Smith, Seattle, Wash.

LaGuardia Presses Campaign Against Drunken Driving

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 13—A campaign against drunken drivers was started by the police department here today, upon receipt by Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine of an order from Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, that the department must continue "indefinitely and without interruption" its instructions to promote safety in the streets.

The police, the Mayor directed, were not to let technicalities or lack of evidence defeat punishment of persons arrested for driving while intoxicated, and were to have available at all times a police surgeon to examine motorists charged with reckless driving, with a view to determining whether they were under the influence of liquor. The Mayor said he had asked the co-operation of Dr. S. S. Goldwater, commissioner of hospitals, in prosecuting these cases, assuring two medical examinations of persons arrested on this charge.

"I am very anxious that there should be no let-down in our efforts to reduce traffic accidents," the Mayor's letter continues. "The results of the safety campaign which you have conducted are exceedingly gratifying."

Reports at police headquarters today were that five persons were killed and 13 hurt in automobile accidents in New York City and vicinity yesterday.

Roosevelt Resists Strong Bonus Tide

(Continued from Page 1)

much kicking when the 1936 elections roll around.

Desire to get the issue out of the way, somehow or other, is forcing reconsideration of various compromises—the Harrison bill, rejected last week, as well as other ingenious ideas, none of which have taken very concrete form. If events take their present course, the Patman bill should go to the White House during the present week, a forceful veto message should come down rather promptly, and on today's indications, the veto should be sustained in the Senate by a narrow margin of votes.

Once these events have taken place, two courses will be open. Supporters of the Vinson bill will seek to reintroduce that measure, and Administration friends will try to push through a compromise plan. Whether a veto on the Vinson bill could be sustained is an open question.

If it could, then the compromise would be the only alternative left. In any event, the goal of political strategy today is not so much to defeat a particular bonus bill, but to bury the bonus issue. President Roosevelt is not ready to concede defeat, and his aides at the White House today insist that he will not do so, but he certainly agrees with every other political figure in fervently wishing the bonus question off the 1936 calendar.

Better Teamwork Foreseen

The week-end fishing excursion, it develops today, was more of a general and long-range love feast between the President and his party leaders on the hill than a development of strategy on particular points.

Mr. Roosevelt has rarely chosen Democrats like "Joe" Byrns and "Jack" Garner for his private cronies. This week end's junket marks one of the few times they have been preferred over the alphabetical administrators.

In that sense, it marks a rapprochement between Mr. Roosevelt and the wheel-horses of his own party. Such a strengthening of ties becomes increasingly necessary to get work done in Congress. It is also essential to smooth teamwork within the party, and leading up to Mr. Roosevelt's renomination by the party convention.

Woodmont, therefore, may be taken as a symbol of the President's reconciliation with his own party. With at least three non-Democrats in his Cabinet, and a number of other only slightly enthusiastic partisans among his closest advisers, the need for some such approach has been very apparent as the political season draws nearer.

Good Time Had by All

The party, from all reports, had an excellent time. A good deal of fishing was indulged in along with the conversation. The President himself hooked 11 trout, and White House secretaries were considerably embarrassed to discover after they made this announcement that 10 fish make up the Maryland legal limit. Happily, they later found out that the fishing was done on an unlimited game preserve.

Reforging of party links is the very first step in the long political campaign that looms ahead. Insurgency has cropped out extensively of late, all the way from Capital Hall to various state capitols—Baton Rouge, Atlanta, and Columbus are examples. Moreover, party unity is the primary method to use in combating the third-Party threat, along with a continuance of the leftiest trends of the Administration, which are implicit in the President's "must" legislative program.

Bonus Issue Embarrassing

Three points therefore emerge from the political situation after the Woodmont week-end:

1. The President has strengthened his ties with the party leaders upon whom he must depend.

2. His determination to veto the Patman bill is declared to be inflexible, while at the same time he shares the congressional view that the issue will be a mighty plague in the 1936 campaign unless some compromise supervenes.

3. The third-party threat, now regarded as the most serious political factor on the horizon, can be met by pushing through the legislative program, reforging Democratic unity, and maintaining President Roosevelt's banner as leader of the "forgotten man."

Such are the objectives. There are many obstacles, and not the least is the bonus itself. Nothing is certain about this issue, and in the tense conflict which lobbyists are waging upsets are more likely than not.

Comparison of Payments

Veterans' Bureau figures, released last night, may give a clue of a line President Roosevelt may stress in his bonus veto message. The United States, they reveal, already pays seven times as much to its World War veterans as England does, and 15 times as much as Italy. Passage of the Patman bill would add $2,200,000,000 to the sums already paid.

From 1918 to the present day, the nation has expended about $1,040,000 a day on veterans. The sum total is $8,074,531,060. To each of the 4,757,240 men mobilized, the United States has expended an average of $1518.50. This includes costs of hospitalization and care for disabled.

But such figures have long since lost any argumentative power against the persuasions of the lobbyists who are directing the bonus battle. Still the telegrams roll in.

Naval Maneuvers In Pacific Marked By Two Fatalities

HONOLULU, May 13 (AP) — The most powerful naval concentration in Pearl Harbor's history—42 warships—rode at anchor today awaiting orders for a westward dash in secret maneuvers involving a supposed attacker of Hawaii.

A grim incident was thrust into the maneuvers, meanwhile, in the accidental death of two men in the collision of two destroyers and the crash of a naval airplane.

Richard Cradwick, gunner's mate, second class, of Blissfield, Mich., was killed early yesterday when the destroyer Lea crashed into the stern of the Sicard while patroling against theoretical submarines. Four men were slightly hurt.

Lieut. Mathias B. Wyatt, San Diego, was killed when his plane crashed into the ocean after taking off from the aircraft carrier Saratoga.

Admiral Joseph M. Reeves, naval commander-in-chief, disclosed a new development in the extensive war games with announcement that a marine expeditionary force had been brought from San Diego to an undisclosed point not far from its goal.

When these sea soldiers land, the navy will have witnessed a big phase in the annual training maneuvers and the most extensive series of strategy tactics ever played by such a force.

Both the expeditionary force, commanded by Brig. Gen. Charles H. Lyman, and the main battle fleet that swept into Pearl Harbor yesterday from San Francisco, are in battle trim and ready for another sea dash on a moment's notice.

The time for departure of Admiral Reeves's "white fleet" was not disclosed, but the crippled destroyers Lea and Sicard will be left behind.

Shortly after his arrival, Admiral Reeves revealed a few details in the mass flight of 43 naval seaplanes which took off from here last Thursday, supposedly for Midway Island, 1323 miles northwestward.

While not revealing the whereabouts or destination of the planes, the commander-in-chief said the flight involved one landing en route. The air armada was directed from the heavy cruiser Chester at the western terminus of the flight, it was reported.

Not far off the California coast, two of 12 dreadnoughts left the column and took a northwesterly course to join the Aleutian "black" fleet.

Army Planes on Flight

COLON, Pan., May 13 (AP)—Nine United States Army planes hopped off at 7 a. m., E. S. T., today, on a mass flight through Central America. Destination of the flight was San Salvador, El Salvador, with stops en route at San Jose, Costa Rica and Managua, Nicaragua.

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Mallorca—Island Of Song

THEY told me of the flowers that carpet the island of Mallorca in the spring; of the colors of the rocks and sea and sky; of the abundance of fruit glowing in the orange trees like fairy balls of gold; of the ancient palaces with their cool stone patios, their deep wells lined with ferns, their windows of vari-tinted glass, and their giant doors. All this they told me and much beside. I must study the colored tiles that form the steep stairways of the little homes and decorate the roofs and pillars and floors; I must take stock of the string shoes, and string carts, the wide-brimmed straw hats and the fringed shawls. So much to see, so much to remember.

There are curious windmills dotted about the island like monster spider webs; and water wheels that patient horses turn and turn and turn; and one-handled plows drawn by teams of mules. I have seen all these things and noted them well. I have also seen a grasshopper as long as my finger; and scarlet pimpernels that have given their hearts to sky and sea and turned a gentian blue; and wild irises of fairy dimensions, and arum lilies springing from the grass on the hillside; and fly orchis and bee orchis braving their rocky beds.

* * *

BUT MALLORCA is an island of song, and no one mentioned music to me. No one said that I should hear the long-drawn-out cry of the mule driver—two birdlike notes, "Ahhh-eee" —encouraging the beasts forward; or listen to the song of the fishermen at their nets, or the cheerful hum of the dark-eyed girls at their embroidery frames. When I walked forth in the magic air that heralds the dawn, with the click-click of my stick making its own familiar tune, I did not know that I should return from the glory of the sunrise to the accompaniment of a milkman's operatic melody.

I cannot learn the island music. I have tried, but I have failed. It is composed of a series of unusual intervals embroidered with fancy twists and curls. It is romantic and colorful, and conjures up pictures of Spanish dancers with skirts twisting and feet stamping to the rhythm of castanets.

I strolled in the evening up a humble way that leaves the road suddenly and runs off like a child rejoicing in its liberty. It is rough and rocky and bordered with a thousand flowers. The peasants were hunting in the banks for wild asparagus, parting and parting the grass with sticks, and tying up the treasured stalks into bundles. In the valley the grain stood tall and green between the locust trees. Mallorca was swept with rosy light, a sunset bloom that touched the heights and glowed steadily in the treetops. In the blue of the sky the stars were beginning to appear, and here and there a light sparkled among the small white buildings that dotted the way. It was then that I heard the mountains singing.

At first I thought it fancy—faint murmurings that crept from the hollows of the rocks after the sun had gone, or an echo of the music I had caught during the day, or of something that had sounded very long ago when the men of the "little islands" had gone forth to defend their coasts with sling in hand and stones hidden in the folds of their cloaks. It was as if a hundred notes had been thrown together and carried on the evening air across the valley to where I stood, hollow notes, broken notes, thin notes, deep notes, like countless drops of water falling on a stone bed and trickling away.

A flock of sheep came down the mountain side. They looked, in the growing darkness, like a mass of white pebbles rolling close together before the shepherd and his dog. As they moved the music moved with them, pausing before the great door of a farm and dying away within the walls of the building.

I waited for awhile, hoping I should catch the sound again. Then I turned my face toward home, and as I stumbled through the shadows a bell in a small stone tower high up among the pines sang its own little simple song to guide me.

D. A. L.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE DAMASCUS GATE, JERUSALEM: *From an Etching by Elias M. Grossman*

SO CONVINCINGLY alive, so quick with the spirit of the Orient, is this glimpse of the Damascus Gate in Jerusalem that one credits with difficulty the fact that the artist labored over it for three months. Every day for three months, but for only one hour of each day, was Mr. Elias M. Grossman able to work at his task; because there was a constant shifting of the human figures, a continual change of light and shade in the foreground and along the wall at the rear.

Mr. Grossman is a painter and an etcher, who has studied at the Art Students' League, in New York City, and in Rome. For six years he traveled in Europe and in the Near East, where he busied himself with the recording of many interesting scenes and the etching of many portraits from life. Mr. Grossman has, for instance, etched such well-known men as Mussolini, Gandhi, Einstein and the Hindu poet, Tagore; a good many men who are prominent in the current American scene have sat to him for their portraits to be etched.

Mr. Grossman is a member of the Society of American Etchers, and he has a number of etchings in several museums and important art collections. In New York his etchings are shown at the Milch Galleries.

Beneath the Swing

BENEATH the trees, the swing hangs;
And underneath, the grass
Is worn, or brown and brittle
Where swinging, small feet pass.

Elsewhere, the lawn is lovely,
But surely not as gay
As where the feet of children
Have worn the grass away.

HELEN MARING

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A Gift for Sophie

"THAT'S a very pretty bag," I said. "Where did you get it?"

"I bought it," she said, "on the ship at Port Said. From a man in a fez. I think it's camel-skin. . . . But I didn't buy it for myself, you can be sure of that. I bought it as a present for Sophie. Dear Sophie! I always buy Sophie something, and she was so kind in taking care of Yum Sing."

"Well," I said, "that's all right. Sophie deserves everything she gets. But why don't you give it to her?"

"She's been in Scotland."

"Yes, but she's back now," I said. "She came back last week."

"I know," she said, "but—"

"But what?"

"But I find it very difficult to part from this bag. I like it. In fact, it's just what I want for my wool."

"It's just what Sophie wants for her wool," I said.

"Yes, I know," she said. "But—well, I was wondering if I wouldn't get Sophie something else."

"But she would expect something from abroad," I said. "You always give her something when you have been on a voyage."

"That's all right," she said. "There are lots of shops in London where you can get things made abroad. Bags, baskets, shawls."

"Wouldn't that be dishonest?" I asked. "Poor Sophie, expecting you had thought of her a thousand miles away and then you buying the thing in Regent Street. Do you like that?"

"She would never know," she said.

"You must do it your own way," I said, "but don't forget to take the label off." And so I left her. The next time I called I saw the bag again. It hung beside her chair, but it was not in use.

"Hullo!" I said. "Sophie's present still here?"

"Yes. Isn't it awful of me? I haven't given it to her yet, and I haven't been to see her. I don't know what she can think of me, but I like the bag so much."

"You're a very selfish woman," I said. "Don't you know that the only presents worth giving are those we want to keep?"

"I've heard you say so," she said. "But I don't think I'm noble like that. Anyway I can't bear to part with this bag. It's so pretty. Isn't it pretty? Fancy camels, those great ugly clumsy things, walking all wobbly, leading to a bag like that!"

"Then Sophie is to be utterly neglected," I said. "For the first time after all these years. And she was taking care of your dog, too."

"Yes, it's dreadful of me, isn't it? Well, all right. That's settled. She shall have the bag. I'll take it tomorrow. After all, she might have gone away again."

"She's been back from Scotland for a month now," I said. . . .

The next time I called, a fortnight later, there was the bag again. It was now full of wool. I was genuinely shocked.

"Then you never gave Sophie her present, after all?" I said.

"Yes, I did. I gave her the bag." . . .

"Then how did you get it back again?"

"I asked for it back."

"You didn't."

"Yes, I did. I found I couldn't do without it. It was the right size and the right color. I asked her very nicely. I wrote and said that I hadn't realized how fond I had grown of the bag, how much it meant to me, and would she be an angel and let me have it back and I would give her something else. Something far nicer. And she did."

"Well, I'm hanged!" I said.

"Sophie didn't mind a bit," she said. "She's like that. I don't think you know her as well as I do."

"And what have you given her instead?" I asked.

"Oh, I haven't got it yet," she said. "I thought perhaps you'd help."—E. V. LUCAS, in "Lemon Verbena." (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Pictures

FROM my hilltop,
The lake lies far below.
Royal blue.
The rosy hills
Hold it lovingly,
As I have seen
Cupped in your hands
Spring's first violets.

—DOROTHY ELIZABETH STROH, in "Modern American Poetry." (New York: Galleon.)

Kipling's Vermont Days

IT WAS here, within three miles of my Pendrifting anchorage, that Kipling made his adventure as an American resident. From my own attic window I can almost espy the point among Brattleboro's billowing foothills, just over the line in the township of Dummerston, where Kipling's Indian bungalow which he called his "ship" still rides the white-capped waves of Vermont's winter weather. It is more than thirty-five years since Kipling deserted the craft, but it is still seaworthy, navigated by other hands. But for nearly four years—in the early nineties—Kipling lived and worked here. His famous Jungle Books he wrote, not in the heart of the Punjab, but here in the quiet of the Connecticut Valley overlooking Brattleboro! . . .

To conceive that Kipling counted upon becoming an American is to chuckle at the absurdity of such a fancy. Bard of British empire, if not of British bombast, barrack room balladist, Bombay born, British bred, exasperatingly English in his written viewpoint, if not in personality, it is inconceivable that Kipling could count upon becoming so much as fifty per cent American. Yet when he took unto himself in London an American bride, and came with her to build their bungalow on the site of her ancestral home in Vermont, his plan of making America henceforth his settled place of residence had every proof of permanence about it. He had weaned himself from the East, wedded a western woman, and in quest of new worlds to conquer, he looked wistfully, it seems, to America, where readers were beginning to acclaim him a popular poet and powerful prose writer, and where publishers probably were beginning to find him a paying one.

Kipling was then not quite thirty. What would have been the effect upon his work or upon American literature had his American adventure not awkwardly miscarried, and his conversion to western ways ever been completely consummated, are subjects of this speculation. . . .

In spite of his carpingly critical comments on this country, there were things about America that Kipling liked. He liked Vermont snow. He liked Mark Twain. He liked the home he built in Brattleboro, and sang the praises of the scenery surrounding him. Mount Monadnock, in New Hampshire, whose blue-white cap was discernible over the distant hills from *Naulahka*, seemed to make deeper impression on him than the Himalayan summits. He liked certain intimate friends that he made here. He liked some aspects of American life, though he failed utterly to get in close contact with it.—From "Pendrift," by CHARLES CRANE. (Brattleboro, Vermont: Stephen Daye Press.)

Window Bouquet

HERE from the window
I am picking flowers with my eyes;
A mental nosegay
Cupped in a chalice
Of leaves from the violets
Beneath the birch.
I shall borrow
Two irises from my neighbor's hedge:
One purple as a king's cloak,
One yellow as country butter.
Surely, the bush by the fence
Will spare a plume
Of white lilac
Drooping with the sweet burden
Of its fragrance.
Tawny pansies like tiger kittens
Will nestle here for an Elysian nap.
A single red tulip shall glow
In the center of all
Like a small jeweled heart.

MARION BROWNELL

A Higher Humanity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"THE cement of a higher humanity will unite all interests in the one divinity," writes Mary Baker Eddy in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 571).

"A higher humanity"! Is not this ideal the aim of every constructive worker in God's vineyard? Human history is a record of continuous effort to lift humanity to a higher level of purpose and action through the overcoming of ignorance, bondage to various wrongs, and personal domination. There have been times when the light of this high purpose has been somewhat dim and almost obscured by the darkness of materiality, greed, and the pride of power. But always there have been some laborers who have held the banner aloft, and who have continued to strive with steadfast purpose to uplift the human race.

Abraham, Jacob, Joseph, Moses, and the prophets all shared in the work of lifting humankind out of the bondage of ignorance, as have also many earnest workers of more recent times. Christ Jesus reached the pinnacle of accomplishment in establishing the ideal of a higher humanity in the hearts of men. His words made men's hearts burn within them, and he demonstrated for those who came to him a higher humanity, thus proving his words by his works. His three short years of earthly ministry left so great an impression on the darkened world that his advent into the human sphere is generally recognized as the beginning of a new era.

Christ Jesus came to humanity when the purpose of elevating the race needed fresh impetus, and he supplied that impetus through his pure affection, his unflinching stand for Truth and Love, and his ever-conscious at-one-ment with his divine source.

Jesus the Christ healed both sin and sickness, and this healing and saving ministry remained the central theme of Christianity for about three hundred years after his ascension. Then the belief arose that the healing of sickness was not a permanent part of the Master's ministry, and consequently neither a privilege nor a duty of his followers. Christianity was understood more as an ethical system which would forgive sinners through the vicarious suffering of its Founder than as a practical, demonstrable, healing ministry.

Most observers of humanity's struggles acknowledge with gratitude that the efforts of the various Christian churches to encourage the desire for greater purity, and at least in a measure to follow the example of the Master, have borne remarkable fruit in the elevation of the human race. But the consummation of a higher humanity cannot be attained by adherence to only part of the Master's teachings. He healed the sick, comforted the sorrowing, and reformed the sinner, and it is the understanding of this whole doctrine of Christianity which Christian Science is restoring to the world.

There have been other earnest seekers besides Mrs. Eddy who have asked themselves why sickness could not be healed now as it was in Jesus' time, and who have prayerfully contemplated the words of James, "Is any sick among you? let him call for the elders of the church; and let them pray over him, . . . and the prayer of faith shall save the sick" (5:14). No one, however, but she searched so persistently and intelligently for a scientific and demonstrable answer to this question; and the answer as found in Christian Science, is usable by anyone who will humbly seek to understand God and man's relation to Him.

The mission of Christian Science is to lead the way to a higher humanity, a humanity so purified that all interests will be united in one common good, in the practical application of universal Love. Christian Science uplifts humanity by giving a clearer understanding of God and of man's permanent, indestructible relation to Him. It teaches mankind how to become more Godlike by holding thought in constant relation to the spiritual and eternal.

The one who studies this Science soon learns that suffering, sinning, dying mortals are very far from being the image and likeness of God. He learns that salvation consists in putting off the old man, which is primarily a wrong state of thought, and in putting on the new man, by means of purified thinking, true aims, spiritual purposes.

This mental purification is true prayer, for it consists of constant communion with the one Mind, God. This prayer heals the sick, reforms the sinner, and provides for the present needs of poverty-stricken humanity. Christian Science offers no temporary sedative, or stimulation of the material senses, to make things merely seem better, but unfolds the genuine improvement which one's growth in understanding warrants. It is a divine assurance of the ever-presence of God, divine Love, which permeates every detail of human living, lifting the individual above his present mental beliefs to a higher, holier consciousness, and teaching him how to direct his present experience through the understanding of divine law.

Christian Science is proving itself a divine agency in elevating the human race and bringing mankind to realize that higher humanity which will eventually "unite all interests in the one divinity."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

Een Hooger Begrip van het Mensch-zijn

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)

„HET cement van een hooger begrip van het mensch-zijn zal alle belangen doen samenkomen in de eene Godheid," schrijft Mary Baker Eddy in het Christian Science leerboek *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (blz. 571).

„Een hooger begrip van het mensch-zijn!" Is dit ideaal niet het doel van iederen arbeider, die opbouwend werkende is in Gods wijngaard? De geschiedenis der menschheid is een gedenkschrift van het voortdurend streven om doel en daden van de menschheid op een hooger plan te brengen door het overwinnen van onkunde, van gebondenheid aan allerlei kwaad en van persoonlijke overheersching. Er zijn tijden geweest dat het licht van dit hooge doel niet helder scheen en nagenoeg overschaduwd werd door de duisternis van stoffelijkheid, hebzucht en zucht naar macht. Doch immer zijn er arbeiders geweest, die de banier omhoog hebben gehouden en die het streven om het menschdom omhoog te heffen, niet hebben opgegeven.

Abraham, Jakob, Jozef, Mozes en de profeten, zij allen hebben medegearbeid om de menschheid op te heffen uit de slavernij van onwetendheid, en vele ernstige werkers in latere eeuwen hebben hetzelfde gedaan. Wat Christus Jezus volbracht heeft om dat hooger begrip van het mensch-zijn in de harten der menschen te vestigen, is in alle opzichten ongeëvenaard. Zijne woorden hebben de harten veler menschen brandende in hen doen zijn en hij heeft voor degenen, die tot hem kwamen, een hooger begrip van mensch-zijn gedemonstreerd en aldus zijn woorden door zijn werken gestaafd. De drie korte jaren van zijn dienend werken op aarde zijn van zoo groote invloed geweest op de in duisternis verzonken wereld, dat zijn verschijnen hier op aarde algemeen als het begin van een nieuw tijdperk wordt beschouwd.

Christus Jezus is tot de menschheid gekomen op het tijdstip, dat het meer dan ooit noodig was hen opnieuw te bezielen om het verheven doel van de opheffing van het menschenras na te streven, en die bezieling heeft hij geschonken door zijn reine liefde, zijn onverschrokken stand nemen voor Waarheid en Liefde en zijn immer bewust tot-één-zijn met zijn goddelijke oorsprong.

Jezus de Christus heeft èn zonde èn krankheid genezen en dit genezend en verlossend werken is ook ongeveer drie honderd jaren na zijn hemelvaart het hoofdmotief gebleven van het Christendom. Toen is de geloofwijze ontstaan, dat het genezen van krankheid niet een blijvend deel van des Meesters werk geweest was, en derhalve evenmin een voorrecht als een plicht van zijn volgelingen zou zijn. Het Christendom werd meer en meer beschouwd als een ethisch systeem, dat zondaren vergeving bracht door het plaatsvervangend lijden van den Stichter van deze godsdienst, terwijl de werkdadige, bewijsbare, genezende werking er van over het hoofd werd gezien.

Wanneer men de strijd van de menschheid beschouwt, zullen de meesten onzer dankbaar erkennen, dat het streven van de verschillende Christelijke kerken om het verlangen te wekken naar meerdere reinheid en naar het tenminste eenigermate navolgen van des Meesters voorbeeld, opmerkelijke vruchten heeft afgeworpen voor de verheffing van het menschdom. Een hooger begrip van het mensch-zijn zal echter niet in zijn volheid worden bereikt door hen, die slechts een deel van des Meesters leer aanvaarden. Hij genas de kranken, vertroostte de bedroefden en hervormde de zondaren, en in Christian Science is het begrijpen van deze volledige leer van het Christendom tot de wereld gekomen.

Náast Mrs. Eddy zijn er nog andere ernstigzoekende menschen geweest, die zich hebben afgevraagd waarom heden ziekte niet evenals in den tijd van Jezus genezen zou worden, en die de woorden van Jacobus biddend hebben overdacht: „Is iemand krank onder u, dat hij tot zich roepe de ouderlingen der gemeente, en dat zij over hem bidden, . . . en het gebed des geloofs zal den zieke behouden" (5:14, 15). Geen ander dan zij, echter, heeft zoo volhardend en met zooveel inzicht gezocht naar een wetenschappelijk en bewijsbaar antwoord op deze vraag, en het antwoord dat ons in Christian Science gegeven wordt, kan benut worden door een ieder, die ootmoedig wil trachten God en des menschen verhouding tot den Vader te leeren verstaan.

Christian Science is gekomen om ons de weg te wijzen tot een hooger begrip van het mensch-zijn, tot een menschheid dermate gelouterd, dat alle belangen zullen samenkomen in het éene, algemeene goede, in de practische toepassing dus van universeele Liefde. Christian Science verheft de menschheid door haar een helderder begrijpen te schenken van God en van des menschen bestendige, onvernietigbare verwantschap met Hem. Zij leert den mensch meer Gode-gelijkend te worden door de gedachte voortdurend gevestigd te houden op het geestelijke en eeuwige.

Wie deze Wetenschap bestudeert, zal al spoedig gaan inzien, dat lijdende, zondige, stervende stervelingen in geenen deele het beeld en de gelijkenis Gods zijn. Hij zal gaan inzien, dat verlossing hierin bestaat, dat de oude mensch, welke in eerste instantie een verkeerde gedachte is, wordt uitgedaan en de nieuwe mensch wordt aangedaan door middel van gelouterd denken, ware bedoelingen en geestelijke voornemens.

Deze gedachtelijke loutering is waarachtig bidden, want zij bestaat in voortdurende gemeenschap met het ééne Gemoed,—met God. Dit gebed geneest den kranke, hervormt den zondaar en voorziet in de onmiddellijke nooden van de door armoede gebonden menschheid. Christian Science biedt ons geen tijdelijk kalmeerend middel, geen prikkelinq van de stoffelijke zinnen, om de dingen alleen maar beter te doen schijnen; zij ontvouwt de waarachtige verbetering, voor welke ons toenemen in begrijpen de waarborg is. Het is de goddelijke verzekerdheid van de immer-tegenwoordigheid van God, van goddelijke Liefde, die het menschelijk bestaan in al zijn onderdeelen doordringt, die den mensch individueel verheft boven zijn huidige, mentale geloofwijzen tot een hooger en heiliger bewustzijn, en hem leert zijn ervaring in het heden te laten besturen door het verstaan van de goddelijke wet.

Christian Science bewijst, dat zij een goddelijk genademiddel is door het menschdom op te heffen en het te helpen om dat hooger begrip van het mensch-zijn te verwezenlijken, waardoor eenmaal „alle belangen zullen samenkomen in de éene Godheid."

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgeversgenootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, U. S. A.).

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Tiger Campus Still Talks Of Busy Week End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., May 13—Princeton, both the town and the university, had difficulty in settling down to its customary round of business and recitation today, after the most successful series of sports events that the old campus has known in modern times.

A field day, originally planned for Saturday, proved so successful that it overflowed at both ends to such an extent that from Friday noon until well into the morning hours of Sunday, the ring of playing fields which circle three sides of the campus, backed up by Lake Carnegie, overflowed with the athletes of almost a dozen institutions of learning, and athletics, and though the host failed to display the hoped-for supremacy, the visitors found themselves fighting hard all the way.

It would be impossible to single out any one for supreme honors, but the chief credit for success goes to Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania. The Cambridge institution, with its well-balanced team of track and field men, inaugurated the newly organized Eastern Intercollegiate League's first meet with a team victory which also included seven individual championships, while the institution from the banks of the Schuylkill furnished not only the winning crew, but the maker of the lone individual record on the track, when Gene Venzke ran the 800-meter race to establish a collegiate record of 1m. 53s.

Princeton inaugurated the contests with successes on Friday over Fordham University in baseball, 2-1, with their newest pitching sensation, John Morris, making a brilliant debut, while their freshmen minor crews swept over the corresponding crews of Columbia and Yale, with Hun School, also coached by the college coaches, also making a good showing, among the lightweights.

But in the main events of Saturday, the track meet at Palmer Stadium, and the Childs Cup race, the pace set by the visitors was too strong, though the home crews managed to win the junior varsity and lightweight events. Both Columbia and Pennsylvania were better, in the freshman race the Morningside youngsters making a runaway of the event, while the Pennsylvania oarsmen ended the day with an open-water victory over the varsity in what was generally expected to be reversed.

Cornell furnished the chief opposition to Harvard in the Heptagonal games, with victories in the low hurdles, shotput, and 1600-meter relay, and several seconds, for a total of 48 points, with Harvard scoring 57¾. Two of the Harvard victories came as surprises when Milton Green defeated Ben Johnson of Columbia in the broad jump, and Emile Dubiel scored over Keith Brown in the pole vault, while the defeat of Green in the low hurdles was a surprise in the other direction.

Venzke's victory in the 800 meter race, with its new record, was followed by a victory in the 1500 meter, over Robert L. Quimby, of Dartmouth, while William A. Patterson, Columbia, was the instrument to force Venzke to his new figures in the shorter race.

Though naturally these events were the outstanding features of the Field Day, rugby football, lacrosse, tennis and polo were also on the bill of fare for the day. The Baggataway experts went a bit outside the radius to encounter Rutgers at nearby New Brunswick, and won at 4—2, while the Rugby players scored overwhelmingly over the Pilgrim Club fifteen, on University Field, 51—0. The tennis team scored over Yale, 7 matches to 2, but the polo four was less successful, as Yale defeated the varsity, 9—3. The freshmen, however, overwhelmed the youngsters from New Haven, 6—0.

Not a single hitch developed during the entire proceedings, and with the clubs and fraternity houses also participating with open houses and evening parties for the visitors, and the real old-fashioned college hospitality which has so nearly departed from our eastern institutions of learning, all but Princeton surrounded by city streets, the event was the greatest success of the century, according to general acclaim.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

May 13, 1910

TRIS SPEAKER hit hard and Joe Wood pitched smart baseball, enabling the Boston Americans to defeat St. Louis, 8 to 1. Philadelphia retained its 2½-game lead over Detroit in the American League standing by beating Cleveland. Two shutout games were recorded in the senior league, one by Boston and the other by Philadelphia.

College Baseball Results

Albright 4, Drexel 1.
American I. C. 6, Clark 3.
Annapolis 5, Georgetown 3.
Brown 6, Providence 4.
Bucknell 3, Juniata 2.
Capital 9, Marietta 5.
Chicago 7, Iowa 6.
Colgate 14, Springfield 5.
Columbia 11, Yale 4.
Defiance 8, Wilmington 4.
Dickinson 13, Delaware 4.
Drew 20, Webb 4.
Duke 7, North Carolina 2.
Fordham 10, Boston C. 7.
Hamilton 1, Rochester 0.
Harvard 17, Pennsylvania 6.
Haverford 18, Johns Hopkins 13.
Holy Cross 6, Dartmouth 5.
Keene Normal 3, Boston 0.
Lafayette 9, Lehigh 3.
L. I. U. 10, Brooklyn C. 1.
Manhattan 11, Seton Hall 3.
Mass. State 3, Wesleyan 1.
Middlebury 4, Norwich 2.
New Hampshire 10, Lowell T. S. 3.
N. Y. U. 8, C. C. N. Y. 3.
North Central 4, Elmhurst 3.
Northeastern 9, M. I. T. 3.
Notre Dame 7, Western St. 4.
Ohio State 4, Michigan 3.
Penn A. C. 9, Penn M. C. 4.
Penn State 7, W. Maryland 0.
R. I. S. 15, Conn. St. 3.
St. Vincent 10, W. Virginia 6.
Savage 11, N. Y. U. 1.
Syracuse 9, Cornell 3.
Trinity 9, Worcester P. I. 5.
Union 18, Amherst 2.
Upsala 12, Moravian 9.
Ursinus 2, Gettysburg 0.
Virginia 4, Richmond 3.
Wagner 17, St. Francis 11.
Washington and Lee 8, Washington C. 8.
West Chester T. 4, Susquehanna 2.
Williams 5, West Point 2.
Wooster 7, Oberlin 6.
Yale 6, Columbia 3.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	14	4	.778
Brooklyn	14	7	.667
Chicago	11	7	.611
St. Louis	11	10	.524
Pittsburgh	10	13	.435
Cincinnati	8	13	.381
Boston	6	13	.316
Philadelphia	5	12	.294

Results May 11

Chicago 14, Boston 7.
St. Louis 15, Philadelphia 6.
Philadelphia 5, St. Louis 2.
Pittsburgh 4, New York 1.
New York 3, Pittsburgh 0.
Brooklyn 6, Cincinnati 1.

Results May 12

Chicago 4, Boston 1.
New York 3, Pittsburgh 1.
Brooklyn 9, Cincinnati 1.
St. Louis 10, Philadelphia 8.

Crop of Western Athletes Outshine Eastern Track Men

FRESNO, Calif., May 13 (AP)—Bettering of two world's records and equaling of another at the west coast relays attested Saturday the prowess of a new crop of stars raised on the sunset side of the continent.

Although the marks may not become a matter of official history, the clockers timed the San Francisco Olympic Club four-man team in 10m. 4.7s. in the medley, a race of 440 yards, 880 yards, 1320 yards and one mile, respectively, and the University of Southern California quartet in 1m. 25.6s. in the 880-yard relay.

The recognized world record of 10m. 14s. for the medley was set by Manhattan College in 1933. Southern California's 1927 team turned in the fastest half-mile relay time on record, but it was 2s. slower than that turned in by their current successors.

Though Moore of the University of California raced over the high barriers in the world record equaling time of 14.2s. the listed time was made by Percy Beard of Alabama Polytechnic in 1931.

Of 13 events available for comparison, 10 West Coast relays times and distances were superior to those posted in the recent Penn and Drake relays.

They included the javelin, high jump shotput, high hurdles, 440 relay, 880 relay, mile relay, shuttle hurdle, distance medley and shuttle hurdles. In addition, George Anderson of California ran the 100-yard dash in 9.5s. to tie the time posted by Jesse Owens of Ohio State in the Drake relays.

Southern California won the intercollegiate team championship for the seventh successive year, scoring 82 2-3 points. California, in second place had 42 17-21, while Fresno State College accounted for 28 5-42. Stanford, National Collegiate A. A. and Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. champion last year, finished fourth with 26 1-7 tallies.

St. Louis Wins Soccer Title in Final Game

NEWARK, N. J., May 13 (AP)—The St. Louis Centrals, by holding the Pawtucket Rangers to a 3-to-1 victory, won the national soccer championship yesterday, in the last of a three-game series. The Centrals finished the series with 7 goals, the Rangers with 6. St. Louis won the first game at St. Louis 5 to 2. The second game, played at Pawtucket, R. I., was a 1-to-1 tie.

McLean, wiry outside left for St. Louis, made the only goal for the Centrals in yesterday's game. It came about 20 minutes after the game started. The Rangers were scoreless in the first half.

In the second they rallied. Ten minutes after play began McIntyre tallied. Five minutes later Dick, inside right, scored, and repeated 15 minutes later. The summary:

Pawtucket Rangers	St. Louis Centrals
Moniz, ol	or, McNab
McAuley, il	ir, Consalves
McIntyre, c	c, Patenaude
Dick, ir	il Roe
Harvey, or	ol, McLean
Martinalli, ih	rh, Kane
Raposa, ch	ch, Lehman
McPherson, rh	ih, Hebbeger
Bodwen, lb	rh, Kramer
Czerkiewicz, rb	lb, Nolan
Conroy, g	g, Hamm

Score—Pawtucket 3, St. Louis 1. Goals—Dick 2, McIntyre for Pawtucket; McLean for St. Louis. Referee—A. Tehel of New York. Linesmen—F. Coggins and J. Catiom.

College Track Results

Boston 69⅓, Norwich 65⅓.
Geneva 78, W. Va. Wesleyan 62.
Grove City 79⅓, Clarion St. T. 28⅔.
Illinois 75, Purdue 56.
Indiana 78, Northwestern 53.
Iowa State 68, Drake 63.
Kalamazoo 76½, Central S. T. 57½.
Kansas State 76, Okla. A. & M. 41.
La Salle 79⅓, Rider 46⅓.
Loyola 65⅔, Elmhurst 65⅓.
Maine 52, Bowdoin 38 ½-3, Bates 34, Colby 10 1-3.
M. I. T. 84½, Brown 50½.
Michigan 69, Ohio State 57.
New Hampshire 79½, Boston C. 55½.
North Carolina 72, Annapolis 54.
Notre Dame 92½, Michigan State 38½.
Oberlin 90, Wooster 41.
Pittsburgh 101½, Penn State 54½.
Rochester 101, St. Lawrence 30.
St. Ambrose 82½, Dubuque 32⅔.
Temple 73, West Virginia 53.
Union 101⅔, Hamilton 24⅓.
Washington 76⅓, Oregon 54½.
Washington St. 95, Idaho 36.
West Point 84, Holy Cross 42.
Williams 81, Wesleyan 54.
Wisconsin 103⅓, Chicago 22⅔.
Worcester P. I. 65½, Mass. State 51⅓, Tufts 48.

College Tennis Results

Amherst 6, West Point 3.
Annapolis 7, Duke 2.
Central St. T. 4, Kalamazoo 2.
Colgate 8, R. P. I. 1.
Columbia 9, Fordham 0.
Dartmouth 8, Brown 1.
Drew 4, St. Peter's 3.
Georgetown 7, West Virginia 2.
Grove City 8, Slippery Rock 1.
Hamilton 6, Rochester 3.
Lafayette 5, Stevens 4.
Miami (O.) 4, Ohio Wes. 3.
Michigan 5, Ohio State 2.
Mich. St. 5, Notre Dame 3.
Minnesota 4, Wisconsin 2.
Moravian 5, Newark T. 4.
Nebraska 6, Kansas State 0.
N. Y. U. 7, Rutgers 2.
North Carolina 9, Dana 0.
Oberlin 5, Wooster 4.
Penn State 7, Bucknell 2.
Princeton 7, Yale 2.
Providence 9, Conn. State 0.
St. Lawrence 4, Vermont 2.
Swarthmore 7, Union 2.
Trinity 7, Worcester P. I. 0.
Tufts 5, Clark 4.
Wesleyan 8, Haverford 1.
Williams 8 M. I. T. 1.

College Lacrosse Results

City College 15, Lehigh 7.
Dartmouth 5, Yale 2.
Harvard 13, Boston L. C. 2.
Maryland 6, Annapolis 5.
New Hampshire 15, M. I. T. 3.
Penn State 10, Cornell 6.
Pennsylvania 6, Montclair A. C. 2.
Princeton 4, Rutgers 2.
St. John's 10, Johns Hopkins 9.
Stevens 17, Union 11.
Syracuse 17, Hobart 4.
West Point 6, Swarthmore 1.

Shields Wins Tennis Title

LOS ANGELES, May 13 (AP)—Francis X. Shields of New York, No. 3 in national ranking, won the Southern California tennis championship yesterday, defeating Dr. Gerald Bartosh of Los Angeles, 6—4, 6—1, 6—0.

And What Will Central Say?

Wide World

Alex Ednie, Shelter Rock Golf Course Professional, Driving "Milk Fed" Golf Ball Through Telephone Directory

Livelier Golf Ball Is the Aim Of Laboratory Experiments

Not so many years from now this scene may be enacted. It is pictured on a golf course with the modern trend advanced to the ultra-modern without the bother of waiting for the years to pass. An excitable gallery scrambled unceremoniously toward the 12th tee. "Slugger" Ryan and "Pop-fly" Casey are matched in a golf game where tee shots feature.

Eight hundred and eighty yards to the 12th green, a short hole on futuristic courses. Modernized golf balls are in use and, by comparison, baseball's lively ball has become a 16-pound shot. The golf ball of the futuristic age evidently will enjoy an unprecedented coast through the breezy stratosphere and a glide to a perfect three-point landing, almost beyond vision from the take-off.

The two heroes waited for the multitude to be cleared from the long narrow fairway, frantically patroled by marshals. The radio news commentator pattered steadily with burning verbal tributes to the two "greats." The rumbling voices of the crowd graded to a hushed murmur and then silence. The scorer's bass voice boomed a thunderous "fore" down the 880-yard fairway. The drives were about to take place.

Ryan is up. He tees his ball, but it rolls lazily over. Straightening, Ryan hastily turned to his caddy and beseechingly cried, "Quick, Watson, the needle." The poor old ball, subjected to the needle injection, began to vibrate and quiver furiously. Again teeing the jittery ball "Slugger" wound up and wham! "Ahs" and "Ohs" awaited sight of the ball and minutes later it dropped to the edge of the green 850 yards away. Ryan grinned gleefully.

"Pop-fly" surveyed the scene confidently. He called for his No. 3 ball and immersed it in a bottle of milk. The club did not matter. Carefully wiping the shiny and jumpey ball, he stroked it to quiet. After teeing he took a short easy back swing and lofted the little white agate quickly out of sight. Craned necks watched with bated breath. Its high hum became audible again and then sight of it, and plop! "Pop-fly's" ball dropped right beside "Slugger's" ponderous thump. The manufacturers glared at each other. The distance was even again, and again the game went on uninterestingly until the next tee shots.

Exaggeration, of course, but the golf manufacturers are doing pretty well according to publicity and advertising. The dim dark ages saw crude balls of homespun ingenuity. First the leather-covered ball, followed by the gutta percha ball. Then came experiments with wound balls. Recently the large ball replaced the small one and distance receded; but they are at it again and the short hitters are promised good distance by every effort of the manufacturers' high-salaried scientifically trained inventors.

Along came the highly publicized Spalding Kro-Flite, the dry ice center golf ball known as the Macgregor Pace-Maker, the Burbank Streamline, the Hagen "Honey Boy," a center filled with honey; the modulated liquid-center ball named after Helen Hicks and now the United States Rubber Company's "milk-fed" affair, all to eat up distance. The last-named contribution is the spun latex ball made direct from liquid latex, the natural milk of the rubber tree. The centers of all these put together would make an unpalatable concoction of prohibitive beef stew.

The most important feature of the "milk-fed" ball is claimed to be its high power winding of thread spun from the very essence of rubber-latex. A secret, exclusive process spins this pure, liquid energy into a continuous uniform thread which is stronger and more resilient than any thread previously made, according to the manufacturer.

The new center, a sac of pure latex filled with a liquid of permanent consistency, and wound with the new power thread. Then the cover material was discovered in Java, called Tjipetir and they claim much will come of it. Like the "needled" ball much experimenting accompanies the perfection.

Any golfer will admit putting to be the important stroke in golf and approach shots vital, but who is there among those playing golf who does not like to "smack" the ball over 200 yards down the fairway? It is to that uncontrollable wish of all golfers that the manufacturers are catering and probably their efforts eventually will revolutionize the game.

Australia Victor In Davis Cup Tennis Tie

EASTBOURNE, Eng., May 13 (AP)—Australia eliminated New Zealand from the European zone Davis Cup qualifying trials today when J. H. (Jack) Crawford, Australian singles champion, teamed with Adrian Karl Quist, another Australian Davis Cup star, to defeat Camille Malfroy and A. C. Stedman, 6—3, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Crawford and Vivian B. McGrath swept to victory in two singles matches Saturday against E. D. Andrews and Stedman.

Crawford, Australian singles champion, defeated Andrews, who captained the 1934 New Zealand Davis Cup team, 6—4, 6—4, 7—5, and McGrath carried on against A. C. Stedman in a later match, 6—3, 6—2, 8—6.

Miss Walsh Betters Record

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 13 (AP)—Timers in a special event at a track meet staged by the Lake Erie League Saturday clocked Stella Walsh as running the 60-yard dash in 6.9s. The time, if approved by the National A. A. U., would smash the world's record of 7.4s. established in 1929 by Helen Filkey in Chicago. Miss Walsh equaled her own record of 10.8s. in the 100-yard dash. She established the record in Philadelphia in 1930.

United States Beats China; Faces Mexico

MEXICO, D. F., May 13 (AP)—After a clean sweep of five matches with China, America's young Davis Cup tennis stars looked ahead today to the North American-zone finals against Mexico here on Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

The same three newcomers to cup competition—Bryan M. Grant Jr. of Atlanta, Ga.; J. Donald Budge and C. Gene Mako of California—who eliminated China will face the Mexicans. They will be heavily favored to win without losing a match and thus qualify the United States for the interzone finals abroad.

Grant and Budge wound up the series with China yesterday by scoring straight-set victories in singles over Sin Kie Kho and Guy Cheng, respectively. Grant won by 6—1, 6—4, 6—3 scores, while Budge scored over Cheng at 6—4, 6—2, 6—1.

The Americans apparently were better acclimated and more accustomed to the way the ball behaves in the high altitude here than they had been on Friday when each dropped a set in the opening singles matches.

Budge and Mako won the doubles match on Saturday, defeating Kho and Cheng in straight sets, 7—5, 6—2, 6—1. The Chinese players started off at a rapid clip and took a 4—1 lead and later held the advantage at 5—3. But here the American youngsters got their game in working order and reeled off the next four games in a row to take the set. Thereafter it was a breeze, for Cheng and Kho could not handle Mako's play at the net nor Budge's smashes from the back court.

Jacoby Pilots Shell To Outboard Victory

NEW YORK, May 13 (AP)—Fred Jacoby Jr., a professional driver of West Bergen, N. J., piloted the bouncing shell of an outboard motorboat over the finish line in the Hudson River off Dyckman Street at 11:04:57 a. m. (Eastern Standard Time) yesterday to capture the 129.75-mile outboard race from Albany.

His time, in the longest and most punishing outboard race of its kind in America, was 3h 28m 27s, for an average speed of 37.34 miles an hour. The time did not compare with last year's race, when an average speed of 44 m.p.h. was set.

Jacoby, who has been trying for seven years to capture the eight-year-old classic, was followed 20 minutes later by Ted Roberts of New York City, another professional driver and winner of the Class A division last year.

Sam Crooks of Rumson, N. J., finished third in the sweepstakes and first in the amateur class. Jacoby piloted a Class C boat, Roberts a Class A boat, and Crooks a Class B.

College Golf Results

Annapolis 20, Hampden-Sydney 7.
Cincinnati 14½, Ohio Wes. 3½.
Hamilton 8½, Rochester ½.
Harvard 7, Brown 2.
Michigan 18, Illinois 6.
Nebraska 9, Iowa State 0.
Northwestern 11½, Notre Dame 3½.
Ohio State 15, Miami (O.) 3.
Penn State 6, Lafayette 0.
Pittsburgh 5, West. Reserve 1.
Purdue 11, Indiana 7.
Union 3½, Colgate 2½.
West Point 7½, Delaware 1½.
West Virginia 5, Carnegie Tech. 1.
Worcester P. I. 7, Trinity 0.
Yale 5, Georgetown 4.
Yale 6, Penn 3.

Defends Walking Title

CINCINNATI, May 13 (AP)—Through a storm and under a hot sun, Henry Cieman of Toronto successfully defended his national A. A. U. 50,000-meter walking championship yesterday by covering the distance in approximately 4h. 57m. The Canadian, in finishing ahead of a field of 71 competitive walkers and 21 recreational walkers over the course of 31 miles, 125 yards, bettered by one minute his time of last year. Ernie Crosby, Detroit, finished second, and William H. Chisholm of the German-American Athletic Club, New York, third.

Sporting Around the Hub

Fast Yacht for Marblehead

ARTHUR W. STEVENS of the Corinthian Yacht Club has acquired the 30-square-meter yacht known as Skjold VIII, which was designed by Knud H. Reimers, built in Stockholm and owned in Germany. This fast yacht will be renamed S-X III and will be added to the Marblehead fleet which will compete in the international races this summer off Marblehead, and in the Roosevelt Cup series in Buzzards Bay. Skjold was the winner of Kiel Week in 1933 against the Danish, Swedish and German 30s. She won 10 firsts, one second, one third and three major cups in 12 races. Last year she was runnerup to Darling IV, a boat built at Kiel last season. Stevens has disposed of the German-built 30, known as S-X on this side of the Atlantic and as Zui abroad, to a Chesapeake Bay yachtsman.

* * *

N. E. Intercollegiate Tennis—The New England intercollegiate tennis championships, usually played at the Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, got under way today at Amherst College. Players representing Massachusetts Technology, Amherst, Williams, Brown, Dartmouth, Trinity, Yale, Springfield, Providence College and Clark University are entered. The finals are scheduled for Wednesday.

* * *

Harvard Interscholastics—Phillips Andover Academy, Everett High School and Watertown High won their respective class championships at the fiftieth annual Harvard interscholastic track and field meet in the Harvard Stadium Saturday. Andover won in Class A with 56 5-14 points. Roxbury School was second with 27½. Everett took Class B honors with 26 points. Newton High was second with 18. Watertown carried off honors in Class C with 22 points, and Stephens High School placed second with 19½. No records were broken. A few of the marks have been standing in all three classes for many years.

* * *

Crossley Victor at Clyde Park—Wilfred Crossley of Norfolk, former Bay State junior golf champion, has added his name to the long list of winners of The Country Club Cup by defeating T. Dennie Boardman of Myopia, 2 and 1, in the final round of the 35th annual tournament, which concluded on the Brookline links on Saturday. Crossley was three holes down at the end of eight holes, but got a stroke back at the ninth, squared the match at the eleventh, and then forged ahead to score his winning margin by taking the fourteenth and fifteenth holes in par figures. Boardman is a junior in Harvard College. He will make a belated bid for the Crimson golf team, starting today.

* * *

N. E. College Golf Officials—Clarence P. Houston of Tufts College has announced the following officials who have been appointed to serve at the New England intercollegiate golf tournament which will be held at the Oakley Country Club, Watertown, on Friday and Saturday of this week: Frank Weston Whitcher honorary chairman; Horace P. Stevens, manager; Francis R. Boyd, A. Linde Fowler, Francis Ouimet, Harold W. Pierce, C. Adrian Sawyer, referees; Louis M. Hannum and Clark Hodder, starters; R. B. Miller, clerk; Donald F. Sands, custodian of prizes.

* * *

Professional's Son Wins—Charles Howe, youthful son of the home club professional, scored a 74 in two trips over the nine-hole Wellesley Country Club's course on Saturday to win his first major golf tourney and the annual three-day affair of the Massachusetts Golf Association meeting which closed on Saturday. Thirty-four out of 63 entries turned in cards. Only two of these were able to break 80. They were brothers and members of the home club, Francis and Win Hersey. The former played the first nine in 42 and the second in 37 for a 79, while Win made two trips in a stroke less, 42—36—78.

* * *

Cincinnati Reds Here—Charlie Dressen and his Cincinnati Reds are in Boston for three days, starting today. Single games are scheduled for today, tomorrow and Wednesday. The Reds started the season at a fast clip, but since coming into the East have not done so well.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	14	6	.700
Cleveland	11	6	.647
New York	11	8	.550
Boston	11	9	.550
Washington	11	9	.550
Detroit	8	11	.421
St. Louis	5	13	.278
Philadelphia	5	14	.263

Results May 11

Chicago 13, Boston 3.
Washington 10, Detroit 7.
New York 10, Cleveland 4.
St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 1.

Results May 12

St. Louis 2, Boston 2.
Other games postponed.

Spain Wins at Soccer

COLOGNE, May 13 (AP)—Spain's international soccer team defeated Germany yesterday, 2 to 1. All three goals were scored in the first half.

Where to Dine

EPSOM, N. H.

THE LORNA DOONE TEA ROOM

Invites you to share their hospitality.
Chicken and Waffles a Specialty
Luncheon—Dinners
At Junction of Routes 9 and 28
(On direct road to mountains or seashore)

Brooklyn And Giants Receive Good Pitching

Sensational pitching by the staffs of the New York Giants and Brooklyn Dodgers of the National League, was the outstanding factor in the major league baseball races during the past seven days. The Brooklynites went unbeaten in four games, while the Giants, who at the moment hold a game and a half lead over the Dodgers in the pennant race, won five and lost only one.

In last week's four games the Dodgers made 41 hits for a total of 23 runs, but their undefeated streak is explained in another record column which shows they limited opponents to eight runs, an average of two runs per game. Such pitching as that comes only from a pennant contender. The Giants did even better than the Dodgers in this respect, holding the opposition to nine runs in six contests. One expects this sort of pitching from the Giants' staff, however. In six games the New Yorkers made 44 hits and scored 19 runs.

Since the western clubs of the circuit opened their first eastern invasion of the season, the Giants have won six, lost one and tied one at the Polo Grounds. Brooklyn's record is five victories and two defeats over this period at Ebbets Field.

In the American League, the Washington Senators had the best week, winning three and losing only one. Chicago was next with three victories and two setbacks. Boston and St. Louis each won three and lost the same number. The secret of the Senators' success must have been timely batting, because they made 47 hits to drive in 31 runs. The White Sox banged out 51 safeties for 27 runs.

The Detroit Tigers made only one error during the week, in four games. The American League champions won two and lost two.

Only two invading clubs have won more games than they have lost since opening the east-west series on May 3. The Cubs and Cardinals in the National League are keeping ahead of their eastern opponents, the former having won three and lost two, and the latter won four and lost three since leaving home. Pittsburgh's eastern record to date is four won and five lost. Cincinnati has dropped five out of six engagements.

Washington and Philadelphia in the American League have both won three and dropped the same number on their first western trip, but no eastern club has been able to take a series in the west. The Red Sox have won three out of seven and the Yankees, one of the leading favorites in the pennant race, have won two out of five.

When the unofficial batting averages were released Saturday, the Giants had four men within the first 10—Mel Ott, Manager Bill Terry, Hank Leiber and Mark Koenig. Koenig, incidentally, is playing great ball. The Giants secured him last January in a trade with the Cardinals to be their first-string relief infielder. When Critz was forced out of the game at the start of the race, Koenig went in at second base and his batting and fielding are one of the main reasons why the club climbed to the top of the league. Critz was back in the lineup yesterday and Koenig moved over to third base.

Like the Giants, the Philadelphia Athletics had four batters among the first 10 in the American League. They were Jimmy Foxx, Bob Johnson, Finney and Moses. Foxx was leading the American and Arky Vaughan of Pittsburgh the National.

Can-Am Pair Win Bike Race

TORONTO, May 13 (AP)—William (Torchy) Peden and Al Crossley, the Canadian-American combination, Saturday night won Toronto's six-day bike race. Holding off all rival challenges, Peder and Crossley won the long grind by a one-lap margin over three other combinations, who wound up in a tie, in mileage, for second place. On points, however, second place went to the German team of Gustav Kilian and Heinz Vopel. Reggie Fielding and Freddie Ottevaire took third position, and Werner Miethe and Frederick Zach fourth. The victory was Peden's twenty-ninth since he started six-day racing in 1929.

Canadiens' Threat To Withdraw Over

MONTREAL, May 13 (AP)—Leo Dandurand's threat to take Les Canadiens out of Montreal turned out to be a threat and nothing more Saturday.

Co-owner with Joe Cattaranich, Dandurand announced that Les Canadiens had ratified a new four-year agreement with the owners of the Forum. Dandurand had announced previously that financial losses might force him to let the franchise lie idle for a year or move the team out of Montreal.

Governors of the league met in regular session later in the day and re-elected Frank Calder president for another one-year term.

Calder announced that Bill Taugher, goaltender of the Buffalo Bisons of the International League, had been drafted by the St. Louis Eagles. The Boston Bruins drafted R. Bauer from Syracuse, another International League team, and the New York Rangers picked up Bob Kirk from the Vancouver Lions.

After some discussion Calder decided Jerry Shannon would remain the property of Boston next year, while Frank Jerwa will stay with the St. Louis Eagles.

Pros Open Outdoor Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 13—The 1935 outdoor tennis season started here Saturday with two singles and one doubles match being played by professionals. William T. Tilden 2d defeated George M. Lott Jr. in the feature match, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2. Alfred H. Chaplin Jr. defeated Francis T. Hunter in the other singles match, 6—3, 6—3, while Lott and Bruce P. Barnes defeated Tilden and Hunter in the doubles match, 6—3, 7—5.

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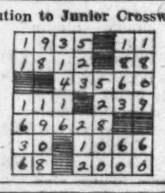

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Hoops on an Old Roman Road

By Alfreda Proctor

"PING!" went the bell of Mrs. George's shop as Norah pushed the door open. Then, "Ping-ping-ping-ping!" it fussed.

"Shut the door quickly, dearie," advised Mrs. George, nodding kindly to the little girl as she stood there in her green gingham frock, her fair curls tumbled by the run down the village street.

"I've—I've come to—to buy a hoop," she said, stumbling over the words because, although the buying of a hoop may not have seemed very important to Mrs. George, it meant far more than just that to Norah Barnes. In fact, as she stood fingering those that hung from a string under the soap shelf she was pretending that she was choosing something quite different.

"I'll call it 'Beauty,'" she said to herself after detaching it from its string, "and it shall be a white horse-hoop. Jimmy has a bay, and Nelly says hers is a chestnut, so mine must be a white."

"If I were you I'd write my name on the hoop and the stick, good and plain, and then you won't get them muddled with anyone else's," advised Mrs. George.

So when Norah got home she printed her own name and "BEAUTY" in red ink on the wood, and the next day, with her lunch tin in one hand, and her stick in the other, she bowled her new possession to school, stopping on the way to call for Jimmy and Nelly.

"Click-click," said the sticks against the circles of wood as they ran along the lane.

"My!" exclaimed Jimmy, "I do believe Beauty is going to get to school before we do."

Scaling Rocky Mountain

"See how she will go over the Rocky Mountain," suggested Nelly.

The Rocky Mountain was the children's name for a rough mound at the side of the lane. Always, on the way to and from school, Jimmy and Nelly sent their hoops bowling over the top, hurrying round to catch them on the other side.

Norah gave Beauty a good push off, and up it went, jiggerty-jig, then down, down, joggerty-jog, to land with a final big bump, and run for several yards before Norah caugh it up.

"Oh, good!" called Nelly and Jimmy as they in turn sent theirs off.

Norah loved this run to school each day. The lane was a quiet one, little more than a cart track. It was rutted in the middle, and had wide borders of grass cropped by the cattle that roamed there quite freely. Except for the flowers and grasses that bloomed and changed with the seasons, nothing was ever altered there.

It was, therefore, a shock to Norah when she overheard the conversation of two of the teachers at school. It was midmorning playtime, and Norah was fielding in a game of rounders. She was on the right of the batsman and the ball seldom came her way. She was quietly waiting for something to happen when she realized that Miss Terry was speaking of the lane—her lane!

"The Council has decided that it shall be made up at last," she was saying. "I believe they are to begin work on it soon."

"Quick, Norah!" yelled a voice and she started, turning hastily to catch the ball.

There was no time to think about what she had heard until she was taking her hoop off her coat-peg ready to go home, and then she began to realize what the "making up" of the lane would mean to her. She didn't mention it to either of the others, it all seemed too sad—the tarring of the dear, rutty way; the fencing of the cows; no green grass for them to roll on when the weather was hot, and perhaps motorcars honking along the stretch where they had so often bowled their hoops.

The Mysterious Council

What, or who, was the Council, anyway? Miss Terry had said "they." Well, who were they? She decided to ask mother as soon as she got home.

"The Council?" repeated mother "The Council is a number of wise people who look after the village."

"Like policemen?" queried Norah

"Not exactly. They see that we have plenty of water and good roads and that sort of thing." Norah said no more about the Council, just then, but she thought a great deal

"If I knew where they lived I could go and see them," she thought, but that seemed impossible, because when she asked a policeman to tell her the way he said vaguely, "Council? Why they lives all over the place. Some lives here and some lives there."

Saturday was a school holiday, and usually the three children, Norah, Nelly and Jimmy, played together; but when the day came round this time Norah slipped away by herself to sit on the Rocky Mountain, with Beauty encircling her knees, thinking how sweet the lane looked, and how much she loved it.

Presently she was aware of someone coming toward her, an elderly man who peered this way and that, and seemed very troubled about something.

He was a short, stout man in a gray suit, and he carried a straw hat in his hand. Soon he came so near that, in his peerings and searchings, he espied her.

"Ah, little girl," he said, "I've lost something—a letter—a very important letter. Now, wherever can it be? I was just walking up the lane to post it. It must be here somewhere."

"I'll help you to find it," volunteered Norah, scrambling down from her perch. "Perhaps it has blown away and hidden itself somewhere."

And that, sure enough, was just what had happened. The letter had fluttered along in a breeze and tucked itself into a snug little corner of the hedge, and there Norah found it.

Norah Helps "Mr. Council"

The old gentleman was very grateful. "It must be posted before ten o'clock this morning," he said, looking at his watch, "and it is five minutes to ten now."

"I'll take it for you," suggested Norah. "I can run very fast."

"That is most kind of you, little girl," said her new friend. "Then perhaps you will come back and tell me whether you were in time or not?"

With the important letter in her left hand, Norah batted Beauty with her right and galloped off up the lane. Within a few minutes she was back again, sending Beauty bouncing and jigging over the Rocky Mountain.

"Did you manage it?" asked the old gentleman, anxiously.

"Yes," replied Norah, "and I saw Mr. Sims, the postman, just coming up over the hill on his bicycle, so the letter will be in his sack by now."

"Good!" said the old gentleman. "You have done a very good deed today, little girl. That letter was from the Council."

Norah looked up at him quickly. "Then you must know them?" she said.

"Certainly I do. I am one of them," replied the old gentleman, a little pompously.

"Oh, then please, Mr. Council, will you stop the others from making this lane a big one like the new by-pass to the city?" said Norah, breathlessly.

"Bless me!" exclaimed the other, "what is the child talking about?"

"This lane," said Norah, trying to speak clearly. "It is so nice as it is, all bumpy, with a grassy border, and sloes in the hedge, and cows wandering about and—"

"Yes, I've noticed all that," said the elderly gentleman.

"And now," pursued the little girl, "some people—the Council—want to spoil it all."

"So you don't want the lane to be altered?"

"No."

The Councilor looked at her thoughtfully. "It is a curious thing," he said slowly, "but I happen to be of the same opinion, and I believe there are others who feel the same way. This is an old Roman road, and ought to be preserved for the nation."

It was not long after that that Norah's father read a paragraph in the newspaper saying that the Council had "decided not to incur the expense of making up the lane," and that "it was thought that a member of the Council was considering buying the land as a gift to the nation."

And so, if you chance some day to go down the lane while the flowers are wet with dew, and the birds are singing, you will still see three little figures running along the ruts, and three hoop-horses flying gaily over the Rocky Mountain.

Study of a Chinese Child by Mary Augusta Mullikin

Little Pigtails

Her father is gatekeeper at the garden of a Manchu prince, near Peiping. Her naughty brothers and sisters teased her as she sat for the formidable foreigner. When tears were too many on her pouting face, she gingerly screwed toward the wall, and gathering up the end of her diminutive coat, wiped her eyes—and posed again. Her coat is a faded blue, her trousers are patched. Her hair is tightly tied with red cords. When the drawing was done and she had heard it praised by her elders, she swelled with pride, as if she had done it herself, and her moon face beamed. She triumphed over her persecutors.

Wild Flowers

All children who love wild flowers,
And make a daisy-chain,
Or cowslip ball, or buttonhole,
Now spring is here again;
And those who gather bunches,
Be very gentle, pray,
And don't leave broken stalks about
To spoil a lovely day.

For people who love wild flowers
Take home all those they pull,
And put them in a pitcher
With water fresh and cool;
And never, when they've picked them,
Drop sorry trails behind
Of wilted, cast-off posies,
For other folks to find!

ELIZABETH FLEMING

Piping a Tune

IF THIN, reedy music, such as the shepherds once made to charm their flocks, should reach your ear one fine day in a spring wood, don't think you have caught Pan at his old tricks. It will probably be a Girl Scout, playing her own version of Pan's pipes.

Two years ago Miss Janet E. Tobitt, of England, member of the Folk Festival Council, introduced the art of shepherd's pipe playing to the Girl Scout leaders at their training camp, Edith Macy, in the Westchester County woods. Now the art is universal as far as American Girl Scouts are concerned. Though the troops may not always be able to pay a piper these hard times, they are nearly always able to call a tune.

Given a good ear, limber fingers, and the will to learn, anyone can be a piper, the Girl Scouts claim, and the younger you begin the better. They have proved their own prowess on national broadcasting programs more than once, and the instruments they used were made by themselves.

Ten cents' worth of bamboo, a bit of cork, a Girl Scout knife, and Miss Tobitt's instructions, and there you are. Miss Tobitt will soon publish those instructions in a little book, but meantime you have only to ask a Girl Scout who has made a shepherd's pipe. She'll know.

It takes patience and dexterity to make a pipe that will produce a clear tone. If you want treble D or bass D you cut your bamboo accordingly. The higher the note, naturally, the shorter the length of wood. When all the necessary cutting and filing and sawing have been accomplished and the proper pitch achieved, paint or shellac your pipe as quickly as possible; otherwise the tone may flatten or the bamboo split. If you cherish the instrument, make it a little case of flannel or leather. If you are an addict to the shepherd's art, carry the pipe in your pocket or stuck in your belt, and you will be surprised to see how often it will find its way to your lips.

At first play solo and, if possible, in the woods. It is hardly fair to risk prejudicing your family or your troop against an ancient and honorable art. The greatest fun, in Miss Tobitt's opinion, is to be had by playing in parts. That is what the little Girl Scout orchestras do. They do not have to take to the woods to do their practicing, for the music they make is charming to the best-trained modern ear.

Hidden Flowers

A Puzzle

In each of the following sentences a flower is hidden. Can you find them all?

1. We rode on a stern-wheel steamer down the river.
2. Jim is a bachelor but Tony is married.
3. Tony just bought a car nationally known for its low price.
4. His wife made him take a large umbrella.
5. She said, "If you bring me souvenirs, bring a roast of beef or get me note-paper."
6. The captain has been called a hero several times for saving lives.
7. We passed a new bridge, but they have to build two spans yet.
8. Tony went to sleep and let his nap drag on until we were almost there.

The Children's Music Corner

Shirley Learns to Conduct

By Gladys M. Stein

"MY! You look as if you had received some very good news!" exclaimed Mrs. Agens when Shirley came skipping in from school.

"I have!" cried Shirley happily. "It's a big secret, and I'm not to tell any one except Daddy!"

"Well, well!" declared Mother, "in that case you'll just have to keep it until he gets home from work."

"It's all here in this letter," Shirley added mysteriously, as she laid a plain white envelope on top of her school books.

When Mr. Agens came home and saw the important letter, he read it aloud to Mrs. Agens and eager Shirley:

Dear Mr. Agens:

We have a rhythm orchestra in Shirley's room at school as she no doubt has told you. For the last two months we have worked hard to prepare for several school programs, and now when we are about to give them I find that our little conductor is moving with his family to a distant city.

I have chosen Shirley to fill his place, and I think she will make an earnest leader, but I'll need help to get her trained in time for these programs.

I understand that you have played in symphony orchestras, and I wonder if you would please see that Shirley practices the movements of the baton correctly?

Have her practice with straight strokes in beating the time since—these seem easier for the children to follow than do the curved gestures.

Thanking you in advance for any assistance you may give Shirley in this work, I am

Sincerely yours,
Ruth Henry,
Teacher of Grade Four.

"Why, that's quite an honor, young lady!" said Mr. Agens, "but you may tell Miss Henry that I'll be glad to help you in every way that I can."

"Oh, goody!" shouted Shirley. "And can't we begin right now?"

"I suppose we might as well," agreed her Father with a smile. "We can get you started on this art of baton waving while Mother is cooking dinner."

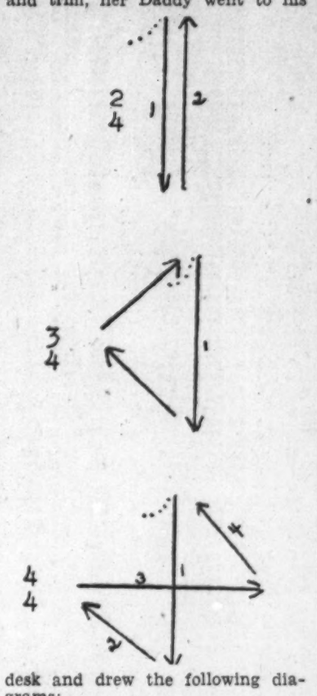
"But what will I use for a baton?" she asked.

"Oh, almost any small stick will do," he replied as he walked over to the cabinet where he kept the percussion instruments he had used as a member of the local symphony orchestra.

"Here's an old snare drum stick," he answered, "it will serve the purpose until we can get a real baton."

"Now, Shirley," he began, "the first thing to learn is to stand up straight, shoulders back, and with your weight on both feet. And don't get into the habit of wiggling all over when you're directing either!" he warned.

While Shirley was adjusting her feet, and learning to stand up neat and trim, her Daddy went to his desk and drew the following diagrams:



"These are our patterns," he explained as he stood the paper up where they both could see it.

"Let's begin by practicing the 2/4 (two count) movements. You see," he continued, "on count one you make the downward movement, and on count two you bring the point of the baton back up to the place where you started from."

"That's easy" declared Shirley as she moved the make-believe baton smoothly up and down.

"All right, then try the 3/4 movements," suggested her Father. "But, Shirley," he went on, "you must learn to make tiny stops like this at the end of each stroke so that the children in the orchestra will know exactly which count you are on."

Shirley watched carefully while he beat out the counts for several measures, and she soon realized that the little stops did help a great deal in understanding which count he was on.

"Did your teacher say what she wanted for a starting signal?" he inquired handing the drum stick back to her.

"Yes, she said I should hold the baton poised in the air until every member of the class was looking at it. Then before I start the first count I'm to make a short upward stroke with the baton like this," answered Shirley as she went to the desk and added the curved lines which you see marked in with dots.

"Miss Henry said this would serve as a warning for all the players to come in together on the first beat," she explained.

"That's the same signal we used in the symphony," nodded her Father. "And did she tell you how to act on the stage too?"

"Oh, yes," Shirley replied quickly. "I'm not to appear on the platform until all the orchestra members have taken their seats. Then I walk to the center of the stage, bow to the audience, pick up the baton from the music stand and start the orchestra. When we have finished playing I'm to replace the baton, turn and bow to the audience, and then leave the stage."

"Whew! what a long speech!" teased her Father. "You have learned your part well."

Tracks in Sand and Mud

By M. Louise Hastings

WHEN you are at the seashore you often look at the imprint of your feet in the wet sand as you walk and run, do you not? And sometimes you purposely make feet-patterns in the sand. It is interesting to compare the sand prints of the bare feet of all the children that are at the beach with you.

The beach at ebb tide is a wonderful place to see footprints, not just of boys and girls, but of birds that are about their work of cleaning up the sand or collecting refuse from the water.

As you drive along any salt-water beach at low tide, you will see graceful gulls, scavengers of the seas, and terns resting on the sand. Of course they leave tracks of their feet just as you do. At the bathing part of the beach you will probably not find imprints of their feet, because these birds do not often go where there are people. But if you walk to those places where they rest, even though they all fly away, you will no doubt be rewarded with plenty of tracks.

Have you ever seen small flocks of sandpipers on the sand? These birds are not so afraid of people, and come closer than any gull or tern will venture. When they fly off all together, as they always do, run down close to the water and find their tiny tracks. They have a way of flying off and then settling down on the beach a little distance beyond. Follow them and study their tracks. Then when you get home read aloud Celia Thaxter's poem, "The Sandpiper." She does not speak of their tracks in the sand, but she tells about one lone sandpiper as she walks on the beach with him. Most of Celia Thaxter's life was spent on Appledore, one of the Isles of Shoals off the New Hampshire coast, and she knew all about the tracks that visiting birds made in the wet sands.

It is said that there are more sea birds along the coastal stretches of Louisiana than in any other section of the world. Just think of all the tracks you might study there!

Marching Crabs

Some day when you have time this summer walk along the beach and look for other kinds of tracks in the wet sand. I remember long years ago at a place on Cape Cod where I saw dozens of small crabs all walking sideways on the sand. I was not studying tracks in the sand then, and I have kept in my thought only the picture of the crabs acting so queerly, but now I should study the sand as well as the crabs.

There are other places beside the beach at ebb tide to find footprints. Look along any brook or river bank in the mud. You might find bird tracks, but you would surely find tracks of little animals and a few big ones.

If you live on a farm you will be familiar with the footprints of hens, ducks, and geese. Most of you know the tracks made by the dog and cat. Sometimes we find those in the house, if our pets have been in the mud and have tracked it inside.

Have any of you, when visiting the zoo, looked for the footprints of the various animals? A dry day would not reveal them, but after a rainy spell you would have a great opportunity to study them. Did you ever think that tracks in the mud and sand are really one kind of photograph?

Earth Pictures

Sometimes the earth is too dry to do its photography well. I shall not forget a day when I sat in our car on a side road and watched two partridges cross in front of me. They separated in the middle of the sandy road, one going sedately at an angle to the right and the other to the left. By the time I had finished watching them and wondering what they were up to, the summer breezes had blown away any trace of their tracks in the road. If the ground had been wet this special photography would have been interesting.

There is another kind of photograph that the earth takes. That is the fossil imprints of creatures who lived millions of years ago, and who walked in the mud and dust of the yesterdays. These pictures teach us today what sort of creatures lived on the earth long ago. Many people all over the earth are doing research work along this line. This is a very wonderful kind of photography, is it not?

Besides finding individual tracks we sometimes come across those that tell life histories, such as one creature preying upon another, or even the battle at the end. Sometimes we may see tiny imprints, miniature highways, of insects.

Moving Day

As good to me as fun and play
Is when we have a moving day.

I like to help to gather things.
I cannot lift the big bed springs,

Or great big sofas, or big chairs.
But I can gather teddy bears,

Dolls and dishes, toys and skates,
While there are the long, long waits

Until I see the shining van.
I like to watch the moving man,

And hear him say, "I'm glad to see
How nice the toys are piled for me."

As good to me as fun and play
Is when we have a moving day.

NORMAN C. SCHLICHTER

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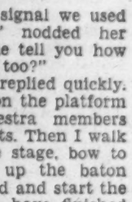
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Listed Stock Quotations

Sugar Issues Strong Feature of an Irregular Stock Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Scattered Buying Keeps Market In Optimistic Mood

Sugar Stocks in Special Demand—Profit Taking in Evidence

By Forrest Price

It was a queer sort of market. Mostly devoted to the specialties. Stocks showed no uniform trend.

The sugar issues stood out most prominently.

Total sales aggregated about 1,100,000 shares.

The general tone was cheerful.

Traders and investors reached for the sugar equities because the industry is prospering.

American Crystal Sugar preferred was the star performer today. It was up about 8 points at one time. The common rose about a point to a new high. Cuban American Sugar preferred advanced more than 4 points to a new high. The common was up a good fraction also to a new high. Both issues were quite active. Guantanamo Sugar preferred rose nearly 6 points to a new high.

Other good gainers included Eastman Kodak, Midland Steel preferred, Ingersoll Rand, International Business Machines, Wheeling & Lake Erie, Spaulding preferred and Union Pacific.

Air Reduction was up 5½ points at one time.

Buying of the motors in the late trading gave the market renewed strength.

Because Mayor La Guardia, of New York, proposes that the city spend $42,000,000 to erect an electric power plant to compete with the Consolidated Gas Co., the stock of that company sold off 1½.

Other losers included Chicago Pneumatic Tube preferred, Remington Rand, Grand Union preferred, Archer Daniels, American Power & Light and American Telephone.

Some of the high yield, secondary corporate bonds sold at considerably higher prices. In other groups prices were mixed. Some of the U. S. Governments were in mild demand.

In the commodities markets wheat had a rather sharp break at Chicago. Cotton at New York was lower.

It appears that this is going to be an important week in the financial markets. There are several developments under way which are expected to affect both the stock markets and the commodity markets.

The most influential of these is the disposition of the Patman bonus measure. There seems to be no doubt that President Roosevelt will veto the bill. The House of Representatives is expected to override the veto, and the Senate is likely to sustain it.

The market may do several flip-flops during the procedure—and land on its feet, too.

What Secretary Morgenthau has to say over the radio tonight regarding governmental finances is his own secret. But the fact is the Administration is leaning more to the conservative side than ever before, and this may be indicated tonight in the Secretary's address.

Balancing of the budget in 1937 is now looked for.

Sharp Break In Chicago Wheat Today

CHICAGO, May 13 (AP)—Maximum breaks of around 2 cents a bushel in wheat values took place today.

Highly beneficial rains that amounted to about three inches for central Kansas were an outstanding feature. The new setbacks of prices took the wheat market to 11 cents below a high point reached on April 22, and were in the face of the fact that the United States wheat visible supply total today was the smallest since August, 1927.

Wheat closed weak, 1⅜-1⅜ under yesterday's finish, July 92¼-½, corn ⅜ off to ⅝ up, July 80½-¾, oats ½-⅞ down, and provisions varying from 5 cents decline to a rise of 2 cents.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Steady; buying flurry in motors enlivens list.

Bonds: Higher; secondary rails recover.

Curb: Improved; oils advance.

Foreign Exchanges: Mixed; sterling strong.

Cotton: Lower; local and foreign selling.

Sugar: Quiet; Wall Street liquidation.

Chicago

Wheat: Lower; timely beneficial rains.

Corn: Easy; sympathy with wheat.

Cattle: Slow, fully steady; early top $14.

Hogs: Active, 10-15 higher; top $9.35.

Foreign

London — A cheerful session wherein prices were firm on good buying marked the starting of the new account on the stock exchange today. Gilt-edged securities, transatlantic issues, oil and industrial shares, especially aviation stocks, advanced. Gold mining shares recovered from an early weakness, while rubber issues were easier. The market closed firm.

Paris—Prices held steady on the Bourse today, with moderate trading and apparently little influenced by yesterday's municipal elections. Three per cent rentes remained unchanged while the 4½'s registered a slight decline. The pound sterling showed an improvement, and the market closed steady.

Berlin—Trading opened actively on the Boerse today, but realizations wiped out part of early gains. The closing was sustained.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Div.	Regular Payable	Regular Record	Stock of Record
Cina. N Orl & Texas Pacific pf	$1.25	Q June 1	May 15	
Consol Paper	15c	Q June 1	May 21	
Minn. Honeywell reg pf A	$1.50	Q July 1	June 20	

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	May 13	May 11
36¾	32	1.30†	Abraham & Str	10	36	36	36	
7¼	4½		Adams Express	900	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
89¾	84¾	.5	Adams Exp pf	200	87¾	87¾	87¾	
11¾	8		Addressograph	800	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜
3¾	4½		Advance Rumely	200	8⅜	8¼	8½	8½
8¾	6¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	400	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
135⅛	104⅜	3	Air Reduction	1500	135½	131	138¼	130
20⅛	15⅜	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	800	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	17¼
1⅞	⅜		Allegh Corp (h)	1800	1	1	1	1
3	2⅜		Alle pf ww xxx (h)	400	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6½	2		Alle pf ww XL (h)	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
26⅜	21	.15b	Alleghany Steel	400	26½	26¼	26⅜	26
148¼	125	6	Allied Chem	1200	147¾	146¼	147	146⅝
127½	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	200	124½	124¼	124½	123¼
19¾	12		Allis Chalmers	2700	19⅜	18⅞	19⅛	19¼
20¼	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
3⅜	2⅛		Amal Leather	200	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
68	48½	2	Amerada	900	67	66¼	66⅞	66½
27⅜	13½		Am Bank Note	2500	26¼	25½	26	26⅞
64½	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	500	62½	61¾	61¾	
13½	6½		Am Crystal Sug	4800	13½	12¾	13	12⅛
119	57⅝		Am Crys Sug pf	500	119½	112¼	119½	111
125	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	112	112	112	
124¾	110	4†	Am Can	3900	124¾	123	124½	124
168	151¾	7	Am Can pf	200	163	163	163	
20¼	10		Am Car & Fdry	400	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	15¼
45⅝	25½		Am Car & F pf	400	36¾	36¼	36¼	36¼
13½	8		Am Chain	100	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
84¾	65	3†	Am Chicle	400	85	84⅜	85	
53¼	22½		Am Com Alcohol	800	23¾	23½	23⅝	23½
3	1½		Am Encaustic T	600	1⅝	1⅝	1¾	1¾
5½	2¾		Am European	400	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5
5⅝	2		Am & For Pow	15800	4	3⅞	4	4
23⅝	14		Am & For Pow pf	3800	22	21	21	21
20	12		Am & For Pow 6	1800	18¾	17½	17½	18
8½	3⅞		Am & For Pw 2pf	5800	8¼	7½	7½	8⅛
5¾	2¼		Am Hide & L	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	
25¾	17		Am Hide & L pf	200	25	23½	25	
32½	29½	2.40	*Am Home pr	900	31¾	31⅜	31½	
4⅞	3½		Am Ice	200	4	4	4	4
7⅝	4½		Am International	400	7½	7½	7½	7½
6	1¾		Am La Fr pf (h)	10	2¼	2¼	2¼	
20¾	9		Am Locomotive	400	12¼	12	12⅛	12⅛
56½	32		Am Loco pf	100	39	39	39	38
9¾	4¼		Am Mach & Met	400	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
20⅞	13½		Am Metal	100	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	19¾
8⅝	6¾		Am Metal 6%	200	105	105	105	
23¾	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	600	21¾	21½	21⅝	21½
4⅛	1½		Am Power & Lt	21500	4⅛	3¾	3⅞	4⅛
23½	8¾	1¾	Am P&L 5% pf	8500	27⅝	25½	26	27¾
27⅞	8¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	8500	27⅝	25⅞	26	27¾
16⅝	10½		Am Radiator	1900	14⅜	14¼	14¼	14
150	134½	7	Am Radiator pf	100	150	150	150	
24	15¾		Am Rolling Mill	3900	20¾	20½	20⅝	20¾
76½	66	4	Am Safety Razor	100	75	75	75	
9	4½		Am Seating	400	8	7½	7¾	8⅜
46⅜	31⅝		Am Smelt & Ref	5800	45⅜	44½	44⅝	45¾
144	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf	200	138½	138½	138½	
117	103	7½g	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	112	112	112	
137	126	6	Am Snuff pf	40	137	137	137	
87¾	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	100	86	86	86	85¾
18¼	12		Am Steel Fdries	1800	14¼	13½	14	13¾
94½	88	2	Am Steel F pf	20	92½	92½	92½	
139½	129¼	6	Am Tobacco pf	200	139	138½	139	
43	33½	2†	Am Stores	500	35⅞	35¼	35⅝	35½
70½	52	2	Am Sugar Ref	800	64	63¼	64	63¾
140½	126½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	400	139	138⅝	138⅞	
120⅜	98⅜	9	Am Tel & Tel	3200	118¾	117½	118½	118⅞
19⅜	9		Am Typ F pf (h)	30	14½	14	14	15
14⅞	7½	.80	Am Wat W & E	1500	12	11½	11⅝	11⅞
64	46	6	Am Woolen	400	63	63	63	62
9¼	4⅞		Am Woolen pf	400	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
45½	35½		Am Woolen pf	300	41	40¾	40¾	41
1¾	⅜		Am Writ Pap (h)	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	
6½	2¼		Am Writ P pf (h)	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
4½	3		Am Zinc Lead&S	200	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
38⅜	31		Am Zinc L&S pf	100	38	38	38	
15⅝	8		Anaconda Cop	10800	15⅝	15¼	15¼	15⅝
17⅜	13⅜	.60	Anchor Cap	400	14	13¼	13¼	14
42¾	36	1†	Archer Daniels	400	41½	40½	40¾	42¾
121	111¼	7	Archer D Dan pf	300	120	119	120	
102¼	97	7	Armour Del pf	100	102	102	102	101¾
6¼	3¼		Armour Ill	4800	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3¾
70⅜	55½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	500	59	58⅜	59	58¾
6¾	4		Arnold Constable	100	4½	4½	4½	
13⅞	7½		Asso Dry Goods	400	9	8⅝	9	
95	80⅞	6g	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	90	90	90	
55⅜	35¾	2e	Atchison T&SF	4200	42½	41¼	41¾	41¾
86½	66⅝	5	Atchison pf	200	76½	76	76	
37¼	19½		Atl Coast Line	800	24	23¾	23⅝	23½
7	3		Atl Gulf & W I	50	4	3½	4	
9½	6		Atl Gulf&WI pf	100	7	7	7	
26¼	21⅛	1	Atl Refining	2900	26	25¾	25⅞	25⅞
43	32¾	2e	Atlas Powder	5800	43½	41⅞	43	41¼
112	106¾	6	Atlas Powder pf	100	111	111	111	
29¾	15		Auburn Auto	600	21⅜	19¾	20½	20
5⅝	3		Aviation Corp Del	400	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3⅞
			—B—					
6¾	1½		Baldwin Loco (h)	1100	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
26¾	7½		Baldwin L pf (h)	1000	11½	10	10	9⅞
15	7½		Balt & Ohio	2200	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11
17⅞	9¼		Balt & Ohio pf	600	14⅜	14	14	13⅝
5⅜	3¼		Barker Bros	100	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
40¾	32½		Barker Bros pf	100	37½	37½	37½	37
9⅛	5¼		Barnsdall A	5300	9¾	9⅜	9½	9⅜
19	15¾	.50b	Beatrice Cream	400	16½	16⅜	16½	
83½	72	3†	Beech-Nut Pack	100	82½	82½	82½	
13½	11⅛	.50b	Belding Hem	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	12⅜
17½	11⅞		Bendix Aviation	1800	15¼	14⅝	15	14⅞
17⅜	15⅞	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	600	17¼	17	17⅛	17¼
38	34	2	Best & Co	400	36⅞	36½	36¾	
34⅜	21⅛		Bethlehem Steel	7200	27¼	26¾	26⅞	26¾
77¾	55¾	1	Beth Steel pf	1100	67⅞	67¼	67½	68
13⅞	9⅝		Blaw Knox	1700	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	11¾
43	28¼		Blumenthal pf	100	41½	41½	41½	
10	6¼		Boeing Airplane	800	8¾	8¼	8⅜	8¾
19⅞	49¾	3	Bohn Alum & Br	400	55⅞	55	55⅜	
98	90	4†	Bon Ami A	200	96½	96		
25¾	21	1.60	Borden	3200	24½	23¾	24	24½
35½	28¼	1.50	Borg Warner	1100	34⅞	34½	34⅝	34½
31	25½	2	Briggs Mfg	22400	31	30¼	30⅜	30
9⅞	8½	10b	Bridgeport Brass	4200	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9⅝
33¾	23⅛	3	Briggs & Strat	400	34¼	33	34¼	33
36¼	31¼	2†	Bristol Myers	400	31¾	31	30⅜	31½
44½	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	600	38¾	38½	38½	
97¼	90	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	97	97	97	97
11⅞	14	2	Brooklyn Q pf	100	14½	14⅛	14½	14½
58½	43	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	900	57	56¾	57	57
60	53	2	Brown Shoe	400	60	59½	60	59½
125	124	7	Brown Shoe pf	10	125	125	125	
6⅞	4⅛		Brunswick Balke	100	4½	4½	4½	4¼
6⅝	4¼		Bucyrus Erie	800	6⅝	6	6⅛	6¼
13	8⅝		Bucyrus Erie pf	600	12½	12¼	12¼	12⅜
79¾	62¾	2	Bucyrus E pf	100	79¾	79	79	79¾
5¼	3¼		Budd Mfg	1300	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3½
4⅜	2½		Budd Wheel	2400	4¼	4	4¼	4
33	23		Budd Mfg pf	100	28	28¾	28	28
15	8¾		Bullard	500	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
4⅞	3⅜		Bulova Watch	200	3⅞	3¾	4⅛	
9⅞	3		Burns Bros pf	100	4½	4½	4½	
16½	13¼	.60	Burroughs Add	2900	16½	16⅜	16½	16½
3½	1		Bush Term (h)	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
2¾	1¼		Butte Cop & Zinc	400	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
20⅝	11⅜		Byers	1800	16⅛	15¾	16	15⅞
			—C—					
42½	34⅞	1½	Calif Packing	500	35¾	35½	35½	35¾
1½	2		Callahan Z & L	300	1	⅞	1	1
4½	2½		Calumet & Hecla	300	3¾	3½	3⅜	3¾
11⅜	7½	.20b	Campbell Wy&C	800	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	11¼
16⅜	8¾	.40	Canada Dry	300	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10⅜
13¾	9⅜		Canadian Pacific	2800	10⅝	10¼	10¼	10½
8½	5¾		Capital Admin	500	7⅝	7½	7½	
63	45⅞		Case Thresh	4000	59⅞	59	59	59½
99¾	83½	4	Case Thresh pf	30	99½	99½	99½	99½
48⅜	36½	1†	Caterpillar Trac	1500	48	47¼	47⅞	47¼
35⅜	19½		Celanese Corp	300	23⅜	22⅝	22⅝	21¾
25½	14¼		Celotex Co pf (h)	70	21	20	20	21
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	200	28⅜	28½	28⅝	
55½	34		Central RR of NJ	100	40	40	40	
12⅜	6½		Century Ribbon	200	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
63¼	38⅝	2	Cerro de Pasco	4000	58⅞	56½	56¾	57¾
28¼	23		Certain-Teed pf	20	28	28	28	26¾
44⅞	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	300	42½	42	42½	41½
45⅜	37⅛	2.80	Ches & Ohio	900	43½	42¾	43	42⅝
2¼	⅝		Chi & Gt West (h)	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
3	1¼		Chi Mil & St P	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4⅜	¾		Chi Mil & St P pf	500	1½	1⅜	1½	1¾
5¾	2⅝		Chi& N western	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
10⅝	4⅛		Chi & N'west pf	200	6½	6	6½	
7⅜	4⅜		Chi Pneu Tool	2900	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	7
33	20		Chi Pneu T pf	5000	33	31⅛	31½	32½
2⅜	1		Chi RI & P (h)	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4	1½		Chi RI&P 6% (h)	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	
4½	1⅝		Chi RI&P 7% (h)	300	2	1⅞	2	
29¾	25½	2	Chickasha Cot O	200	27	27	27	
7½	3½		Childs Company	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
17⅜	9		Chile Copper	300	17	17	17	16½
44⅞	31	1†	Chrysler	9500	44⅞	43½	44¾	44⅜
24	20	2	City Ice & Fuel	300	23⅝	23½	23½	23¾
100	87	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	100	99¾	100	99⅜
18	12⅜	.80	Clark Equipment	200	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	13
5	3¼		City Stores N	200	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
18¼	15⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	900	15⅝	15⅜	15½	15⅜
57⅜	53¾	3	Coca Cola A	300	55	55	55	
15⅞	9		Collins & Aikman	1700	12¼	12	12	12¼
7½	6¾		Colonial Bea Oil	100	7	7	7	
5½	½		Colo F & Ir (h)	200	1½	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
28½	5		Colo F&I pf (h)	30	8	7	7¼	
7¾	3⅜		Columbia Gas	9000	7	6⅜	6¾	7
68	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	300	67½	67½	67½	68
60	31	5	Columbia G pf B	90	60	57	60	56
52¼	34½	1§	Columbia Pic vtc	500	51	49½	50¼	50¼
83⅜	67	4	Columbian Carb	400	82¾	82	82	82¾
47¼	39½	2	Comm Credit	2500	45⅞	45	45⅝	44⅞
59¼	51½	2	Comm Cred A	1200	59¾	58½	59¼	59⅜
118½	109⅞	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	960	118¼	117⅝	117⅞	117½
32¼	29	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	700	32¼	32¼	32¼	32
33	29½	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	410	32¾	32¼	32¾	32½
66¾	56¼	2†	Comm Inv Tr	1200	65⅝	65½	65¼	66⅜
23⅞	17⅜	.85†	Comm Solvents	5300	21¼	20⅜	20½	20
1⅜	¾		Comwith & So	5500	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
45½	29¼	3	Comwith & S 6 pf	1200	44¾	44	44	45
11½	9		Congress Cigar	500	13¼	11⅞	12	
8½	5⅞		Conde Nast Pub	200	9	9	9	
34⅛	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	200	34	34	34	34
42	23¾	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	110	35	34	35	
7½	4⅛		Consol Film Ind	200	4¾	4¼	4¼	4⅜
22⅛	15½	.50g	Consol Film I pf	200	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	16
10½	7		Consol Cigar	600	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝
27⅞	15½	1	Consol Gas	9500	23¾	23	23⅝	24½
96¼	72⅛	5	Consol Gas pf	800	94	93	93	93½
2¼	1½		Consol Laundries	200	2	2	2	
9⅜	6½		Consol Oil	6500	9¼	9	9	9
4¾	2½		Consol Rys Cu pf	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
1⅞	½		Consol Textile	300	¾	⅝	⅝	⅝
13⅝	9½		Container A	300	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10
5½	3⅜		Container B	200	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅝
6¾	4½		Cont Baking A	300	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
1	⅜		Cont Baking B	300	⅜	⅜	⅜	
54	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	100	52½	52½	52½	51½
75	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	2400	75	74	74⅞	75
35	28⅞	1.20†	Cont Insurance	900	34⅞	34½	34½	34½
1¾	¾		Cont Motors	1100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
21⅜	15⅛	.12½b	Cont Oil	4500	21¼	20⅝	21⅛	20⅞
74⅜	62	3	Corn Products	1800	73½	72½	73½	73½
6⅞	4⅛		Coty	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
39⅞	35⅞	2†	Cream of Wheat	400	38¾	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
16⅝	12½		Crosley Radio	300	16	16	16	15¾
33	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	800	33½	33	33	33
47¾	43½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	200	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	
86	74½	4	Crown W Pap 1pf	10	76½	76½	76½	
5⅝	3½		Crown Zellerbach	300	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
25¼	14		Crucible Steel	800	20	19⅝	20	
1⅜	1		Cuba Co	6000	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜
7⅜	5		Cuba Ry pf	320	8¾	7	8½	7
8½	5⅜		Cuban Am Sug	6000	8½	7⅞	8¼	8
80¾	40½		Cuban Am S pf	1300	80¾	76	79	76½
22⅞	15		Curt's Publishg	800	22½	21½	22⅛	21⅝
101¾	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	600	102¼	101¾	101¾	101¾
3	2		Curtiss-Wright	1800	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
10⅛	6¼		Curtiss-Wright A	1900	8½	8¼	8⅜	8½
21	16		Cutler Hammer	5500	21	20½	20½	21
			—D—					
31	22¾		Deere & Co	1100	28¾	28½	28⅝	28½
43½	23½		Del & Hudson	1500	30½	30	30½	28¾
19⅜	11		Del Lack & W	900	14⅜	14¼	14½	14
4¾	1¼		Denver R G pf	300	2¾	2¼	2¾	2½
82	65	4	Detroit Edison	200	86½	86½	86½	86
4	1		Devoe & Ray A	300	4½	4¼	4¼	
50¾	36	1¼†	Diamond Match	300	42⅝	42¼	42¾	
43⅜	34½	2†	Dome Mines	900	43	42⅝	43⅛	43¼
12⅝	8¼	1.20	Dominion Stores	500	9	8⅞	8⅞	8½
26¼	17½		Douglas A	3500	26¼	25¾	25¾	25¾
22	13½	1⅛e	Dresser A	1200	22	21	21	22
8	3		Dunhill Inter	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	
100¼	88¾	2.60	du Pont de em	5500	100¾	99½	99½	100⅛
131	126⅞	6	du Pont deb	300	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛	
112½	104	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	112	112	112	
			—E—					
146	110½	5	Eastman Kodak	1500	143¼	140¼	142¼	140¾
116	141	6	Eastman Kod pf	50	154	152	152	152
20⅞	16⅝	1	Eaton Mfg	300	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	18⅝
29	19⅛		Elec Auto-Lite	5000	21⅞	21½	21⅝	21⅛
112	107	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	111	111	111	
8⅞	6½		Elec & Mus Ind	600	6⅞	6¼	6⅝	
3¼	1½		Elec Pow & Lt	6400	3¼	3	3	3¼
13⅝	2½		El Pw&L 6% pf	7900	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛
14⅞	3		Elec Pow & L pf	8000	14⅞	13⅜	13⅝	13¾
49½	39	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	300	44½	43¾	44½	44
1⅝	⅝		Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	
2¾	1¼		Engineers Pub S	500	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	2¾
26¼	14		Engineers P S 5pf	600	26¼	26	26¼	
29½	15½		Engineers PS 6pf	200	27¾	27¾	27¾	27½
26½	14½		Engineers PS ww	100	27	27	27	26
5⅝	5		Equitable Off Bldg	300	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
14	7½		Erie RR	1500	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	
17½	8½		Erie RR 1pf	1800	11	9¾	11	9¾
23¼	15	.75b	Evans Products	300	16⅞	16	16½	15½
			—F—					
9⅜	4		Fairbanks pf	130	6¼	5⅝	6	
24⅝	17		Fairbanks Morse	600	22⅜	22	22	22½
101	71½		Fairbanks M pf	110	96	95	96	
11¼	5⅝		Fed Lt & Trac	2800	11¼	10½	11¼	10
72	40		Fed Min & Sm	100	62	62	62	62
6⅞	3⅜		Fed Motor Tr	200	6¼	6	6	6
34⅝	28½	1.20†	Fidelity Phe2F In	400	34	33½	33½	34¼
111¼	106¼	6½	Filene's pf	60	111	111	111	111
18¼	13

Business and Industry

Winter Wheat Crop Outlook Now Regarded as Most Favorable

Commerce and Finance

Trip Succeeds Fraser as Head Of World Bank

Both Men Agreed on Need for Stabilization of Leading Currencies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, May 13—In his annual report as president of the Bank for International Settlements, Leon Fraser, who today steps out of the position to become a vice-president of the First National Bank of New York, calls for stabilization of the world's leading currencies. "In the sphere of practical politics," he says, "this means stabilization on the basis of gold."

Mr. Fraser showed restrained enthusiasm in his report, saying that during the last year the world has been "coming nearer to some degree of economic equilibrium, but it has not arrived yet." He stated that international commerce was hampered by tariffs, quotas, fluctuating currencies, exchange restrictions, clearing arrangements and other barriers, but that progress nevertheless was being made. He expressed doubt that silver would be used generally "as an element in the monetary reserves of central banks."

Dr. Leonardus J. A. Trip, who is governor of the National Bank of Holland, succeeds Mr. Fraser as president of the World Bank, with Dr. J. W. Beyen, general manager of the Bank of Rotterdam, as alternate president.

Stabilization Is Aim

It would appear that Mr. Trip is desirous of retaining his post at Amsterdam, in order to continue his defense of the florin, which is linked with other gold-standard monies. It is likely, therefore, that he will appoint a deputy who can act either at Basel or at Amsterdam. Indeed, to facilitate matters it is proposed that the International Bank should be transferred to Holland from Switzerland. Whether this suggestion is acted upon or not, the policy of the bank more than ever is that of the stability—and eventually the stabilization—of currencies, without which there must be economic uncertainty and confusion. Since the members of the Council represent the leading banks of emission of the world, it would seem that there is, in responsible financial, as distinct from political, circles, virtual unanimity on this desideratum.

A Bankers' Bank

The B. I. S., as it is generally known, was established in 1929. Its ostensible purpose was to collect and distribute German payments; but it also lent assistance to various countries whose currency was in difficulties. Above all, perhaps, it was designed to promote co-operation between the great central banks. It was a bankers' bank.

In its first task, of acting as agent for international financial settlements, it succeeded in the measure that it was permitted by the political decisions of the responsible Governments. In the case of Germany, for example, there have been suspensions of payments which are beyond the power of the B. I. S. to correct. In regard to its larger function, it is one which may be developed in the future. During the troubled years of its existence—the "crisis" began as it was set on foot—it has apparently been unable to control and to bring into consonance the financial policy of the principal nations.

Committed to Gold

Perhaps it is the official absence of the United States which is the chief weakness. When Mr. J. M. Keynes, British economist, wrote of it, he insisted on the need of active American support if the institution was to arrive at useful maturity. Of course, Americans figure largely in the history of the bank. Americans helped to draw up its charter, and to guide its destinies. But while the general membership of the bank is confined to central banks, the United States was allowed to be represented by a banking group, and not openly by the Federal Reserve Bank.

There are now no "entanglements" to be feared in the shape of reparations discussions. That is a phase that is over. But the debate about gold is not yet ended. The bank by its charter would appear to be committed to gold, and it has endorsed its doctrine by a series of unanimous resolutions. But this does not mean that the old conception of the gold standard will remain unmodified. It has been modified by practice, and there is nowhere the smallest indication that we shall again see the active circulation of gold. The metal is treated purely as a guarantee and as a reserve.

World Super-Bank

If ever a modified gold standard, partly regulated by commodity prices, comes into effect, there should obviously be some international center, some regulator, some clearinghouse. In other words, there must be something more than a so-called international bank—there must be a world super-bank. Otherwise, the different countries would be at sixes and sevens in their currencies, tripping each other up, making confusion worse confounded. There must be come process of arbitrage, helping weak currencies, putting the brakes on strong currencies.

National aims, in monetary as in all other matters, must be superseded, if real prosperity is to be established; there must be a great consciousness that the nations are inextricably intertwined, that their interests are identical. In the world of the future there must be some machinery for unifying, regulating, controlling, production and consumption, and of distributing monetary resources. At present the League of Nations, through its economic and financial section, makes studies, pursues researches, compiles statistics; but an active central agency like the B. I. S. will prove hereafter, if men are to escape from the present anarchy, to be one of the indispensable organs of world government.

New B. I. S. Head

By a Staff Artist

Dr. L. J. A. Trip

Governor of the National Bank of Holland and Newly Elected President of the Bank for International Settlements.

Living Costs Rise 1 Per Cent During The Month of April

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 13—After a temporary halt in March, the cost of living of wage-earners advanced again, rising 1 per cent in April, reports the National Industrial Conference Board today. The increase was due to substantial rises in food prices and rents, whereas clothing prices and coal prices declined.

The cost of living in April was 6.1 per cent higher than a year ago, and 16.4 per cent higher than in April, 1933, the low point of the depression, but 16 per cent lower than in April, 1929. The purchasing value of the dollar dropped to 120.2 cents in April, as compared with 121.4 cents in March, 139.9 cents in April, 1933, and 100 cents in 1923.

The Conference Board survey lists the items of relative importance in the wage-earner's family budget as follows:

Food prices rose 2.5 per cent from March to April, representing a 16.2 per cent increase in the past year, but still 17.7 per cent below the level of April, 1929.

Rents increased 1.2 per cent since March, 7.3 per cent since April, 1934, but were 25.4 per cent lower than April, 1929.

Clothing was down 0.8 per cent and coal 1.9 per cent from the March figures.

California's Navel Orange Shipments Increase Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, May 13—Navel orange shipments from California, will reach a total of 40,000 carloads this year, Paul S. Armstrong, general manager, California Fruit Growers Exchange, told members of the Irwindale Citrus Association recently.

Sales of navel oranges last year were 22,800 cars, and average sales during the past five years have been 27,600 cars, Mr. Armstrong said. He added that in addition to heavier shipments this year, F. O. B. prices have averaged at a higher figure.

The fruit growers exchange has exported 500,000 boxes of Valencia oranges to date—more than double such shipments for any other season, he reported. During April alone, 400,000 boxes were exported to Europe, or half the total exports made annually in recent years.

Registration of Oil Royalties Is Lauded

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 13—The ruling recently announced by the Securities and Exchange Commission in respect to registration of oil royalties was lauded as a most constructive step for the protection of investors in a statement by Vincent B. Murphy, formerly comptroller of this State and head of the investment firm bearing his name.

"The situation in respect to offering of oil royalties has been beclouded for a long time," Mr. Murphy says, "because of the methods under which such securities have been offered to the public. This situation is now cleared as a result of the rulings of the Securities Commission as they provide that all information and details concerning royalties be filed with the commission the same as any other security.

"This in turn will result in the prospective investor having access to such registration papers and thus be in a position to ascertain any information he may desire in respect to any particular company in which he desires to make an investment."

Dividend Meetings Scheduled for Week

THE following dividend meetings are scheduled for this week by companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange:

Amer. Tel. & Tel. Co.
Armour & Co. (Del.)
Armour & Co. (Ill.)
Bon Ami Co. A
Electric Storage Battery
International Harvester Co.
Kansas City Power & Light Co.
Kimberly-Clark Corp.
Lily-Tulip Cup Corp.
Louisville Gas & Elec. Co.
Newberry, J. J. Co.
Peoples Drug Stores, Inc.
Penick & Ford, Ltd.
Procter & Gamble Co.
Radio Corp. of Amer.
Raybestos-Manhattan
Texas Gulf Sulphur

Crop Outlook For Winter Wheat Is Most Favorable

Damper Put On Extensive Purchasing—Foreign Markets Steady

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 13—The much improved crop outlook for wheat over the greater part of the winter wheat belt, as well as in the spring wheat country, put a damper on wheat buying last week, and also resulted in scattered liquidation of long wheat holdings.

Late in the week the market became a little oversold and scored a fair rally, but pressure increased on the upturn, and prices again receded.

Southwestern wheat markets were decidedly strong much of the week, but northwest wheat prices were weak late in the period, and caused some selling here. Foreign markets are holding fairly steady, but as the demand for Canadian wheat continued of extremely small proportions, and as Argentine wheat continues to be shipped in large volume, the foreign developments had little influence here.

Strength in the stock market and a moderate revival of inflation sentiment inspired most of the recent buying. Old crop statistics also are bullish, but they have been reiterated so often that they have lost their effect marketwise.

Canadian Estimates

The Government May forecast of the winter wheat crop was 431,600,000 bushels, compared with 435,000,000 bushels in April, and a final yield in 1934 of 405,000,000 bushels.

Canadian estimates of acreage indicate a decrease of about 750,000 acres. The May Government figures on winter wheat were much more bullish than expected.

Moisture conditions in our northwest and in western Canada have been improved wonderfully by the heavy rainfall since March 1. The rains have delayed seeding of spring wheat to a considerable extent, but the improvement in soil conditions is far more important than the moderate delay in getting in the crop.

European conditions are said to indicate a normal crop prospect. In Russia seeding is far ahead of a year ago, and the spring wheat acreage in that country is estimated about 2,000,000 acres more than in 1934.

The open interest in May wheat at Chicago has been decreasing rather slowly, but it has been cut down to 7,276,000 bushels, and with fairly liberal deliveries the position is being evened up gradually.

Flour trade continues of small proportions for this time of the year, with distributors and bakers going along on a hand-to-mouth basis, and waiting for the new crop movement of wheat.

Liquidation in Corn

The corn market worked lower with scattered liquidation, rallies proving short lived, owing to the slim general buying demand. Receipts dropped off after a moderate increase in late April and the first few days of this month.

High livestock prices are holding corn values high in many interior sections, which accounts for the small run to terminals. At most points it is more profitable to feed corn than to ship to the central markets.

Argentine corn offerings continued heavy, and the shipments from that country of 6,524,000 bushels for the week, included 1,248,000 bushels to this country. So far the Argentine shipments have not affected our western markets to any great extent, although this corn is supplying markets usually served from the West. Stocks at western points are so small, however, that this demand is not missed at the present time.

Ford Commercial Sales Rise Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEARBORN, Mich., May 13—Truck and commercial car retail sales by Ford Motor Company dealers in the first four months of the year are reported to be the largest in volume since 1926.

This reflects, says the report, what appears to be a renewed interest among industrial and mercantile businesses in capital investment in motor transportation.

Sales of both trucks and commercial car units during the first four months were approximately 85 per cent greater than in the like period of 1934.

Truck sales in the first four months totaled 42,380 units, as compared with 22,910 units in the same period of 1934, an increase of more than 84 per cent. Commercial car sales in the same period totaled 30,889 as compared with parallel months last year, a gain of 86 per cent. Total sales of both trucks and commercial cars were 73,269 as against 39,485 in the like period last year.

Ford truck and commercial car sales in April were 20,102 units, the largest month's volume to be recorded in recent years.

Over 150 New Banks Open In U. S. So Far This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 13—So far this year there have been over 150 new banking offices opened in the United States, according to Rand McNally & Co.

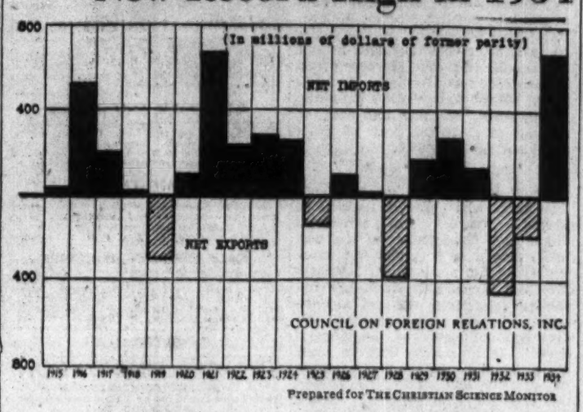
These figures include new banks, new branch offices and reopened banks.

Twelve new banking offices were opened in eight states during the past week, including five new institutions and seven new branch offices.

The new offices are located in the states of California, Georgia, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, North Carolina and Wisconsin.

The bulletin also reports two mergers and consolidations, two changes in title, and five discontinued banks.

U. S. Gold Imports Reach New Record High in 1934



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Progress of Metal Accumulation in the Country Over a Period of Twenty Years Illustrated in the Above Chart

Net gold imports in 1934 reached a new high record of $1,132,000,000 (new parity). For purposes of comparison with imports of previous years, this sum has been converted into dollars of the former parity, and is thus shown on the accompanying chart. This chart depicts the progressive accumulation of gold in the United States during the past 20 years.

The first heavy movement of gold to the United States during this period occurred in 1915-17, when the Allies were buying large quantities of foodstuffs and war materials in this country. The second large importation occurred in 1920-24 and reflected the use of gold by foreign debtors to discharge their American obligations. The record-breaking imports of 1934 indicate in part a repatriation of American funds which had been recently sent abroad to escape the effects of currency depreciation.

The inflow of gold was checked temporarily in 1925, following shipments of the metal to Germany after the negotiation of the Dawes plan loan and the increased confidence in European currencies incident to Great Britain's return to the gold standard.

In 1928, the United States again lost a substantial amount of gold to Europe. It was then the Federal Reserve Board's policy to encourage gold exports through a low bank rate, with a view to aiding the general restoration of the international gold standard. The outflow of gold in 1932-33 was due to a flight from the dollar during the financial crisis of those years.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The big news in Wall Street last week was in the stock market, and that news was good. It was so good that some people in the Street are thinking that the long-awaited "big bull market" has at last started. All other markets were dwarfed in activity and interest by the market in stocks which got under way on Wednesday and went definitely and emphatically through all previous highs since and including July, 1933.

The big upsurge started Wednesday with a broad rally based on no definite item of bullish news. The Senate vote on the Patman bonus was bruited about as the source of the rally, but while stocks were supposed to be going up on prospects of the measure's passage over the President's veto, government bonds were going up on the belief that a veto could not be overridden.

Street Turns Bullish

Bullish tips were flying round the floor of the Exchange all day Wednesday, and when the market closed on a final thumping rally, floor traders came back to their offices bursting with questions for their statisticians and analysts. There was some embarrassment in the effort to explain the rally in the light of news which had been used to explain the declines of the previous 10 days. But Wall Street, particularly brokerage houses and traders, puts more confidence in its hunches than in its statistics, and the hunch was that Wednesday's market was a very favorable sign indeed. The predominant opinion in the Street has turned decidedly bullish.

Probably the deciding factor in this change was the simple fact that stocks have pushed through the ceiling of the new-deal market. The highs that the market could not break through in July, 1933, or in February or April of this year, have now been definitely penetrated, even after allowance for the sluggish action of the rails. The top which the March-April rally could not get through was left behind last week, when 85 new 1935 highs were established in Wednesday and 120 on Thursday.

The break between the United States Chamber of Commerce and the Administration was still being discussed in the Street last week in connection with the rally. It was considered not only a cause but a result of good news.

As a cause of good news to come, it was taken to forecast a turn to the right and a more conservative trend in politics. It is believed that the support of business has been an important factor in the New Deal's political success to date, and signs that such support is to be withdrawn, are taken as evidence that the anti-business tone of current legislation will have to be modified.

Trend to Conservation

Market-wise, a turn toward conservative politics is not considered in itself bullish. In 1933, business and stocks improved on a turn toward radical politics. The role of conservative and radical politics is like that of the gold standard. We had a bull market in 1897 by going back on the gold standard, another in 1933 by going off it. The important thing is not the new policy, but the sudden change of policy. When indecision has prevailed or some time, anything which definitely resolves that indecision, either in the individual mind or the community mind, produces a sense of relief and rejuvenation.

This change of policy was also taken by the Street to indicate a greater self-confidence on the part of business than has been felt for two years. Of this the first quarter earnings statements gave the Street ample evidence. There was much pleasure at the report that General Motors sold more cars in the first quarter of 1935 than in any first quarter since 1929, and that steel companies owning 86 per cent of the country's ingot-producing capacity earned $8,300,000 in the first quarter of this year against a loss of $8,800,000 in the like quarter of 1934. There was favorable comment on the report that machine tool sales are the best since the depression started, and Charles Dawes's prediction of a boom in the durable goods industries this year got more attention than it would have a month ago.

Utilities More Hopeful

That the Street is losing its fears about the Administration's holding company bill was indicated by the fact that the utilities took the lead in the market in the latter part of the week. On the other hand, the rails, to nobody's particular surprise, failed to join the rally. Easy explanation was found in the news that 145 Class I roads reported net operating income for the first quarter off about 25 per cent from the similar period of last year, although gross income was almost exactly the same. The Supreme Court's adverse decision on the Rail Pension Act was only good for a brief rally on Monday, at the end of which the rails closed the day for a loss.

The Street is much interested in what Secretary Morgenthau is to say on the radio tonight about Treasury policy. Some enlightenment is hoped for on how the Treasury is to deal with the joker in the Silver Purchase Act, the absence of a time limit in which the required silver is to be purchased. One guess current in the Street is that the Treasury will tonight or soon announce a flat $1.29 per ounce for domestic production and then abondon its foreign purchases. On the other hand, there are those who believe the Treasury is deftly using the law to kill two birds with one stone, placating the silver bloc with the one hand and, with the other putting the screws on the British by threatening to upset the East Indian monetary system.

Banking Act Opposition

It is observed that sterling has been hanging very closely around its old parity of $4.86 for some months, and some people around the Street believe there is a mysterious meaning in this known only to the United States Treasury and the British Government. If Mr. Morgenthau's intentions run along the line of holding sterling to this price, however, he is not expected to reveal it in his broadcast.

The Street's real opposition to Title II of the Banking Bill is expected to come out clearly at Washington this week when the chairmen of the National City and the Chase banks testify before the Senate Finance Committee. New York bankers still believe that a reserve banking system can control the inner money market and to some extent the financial condition of the general business community, but they do not believe it will do so if its control it shifted from New York to Washington. There is not, they believe, enough financial cynicism in Washington to manage a banking system properly.

The capital market has quieted down after its recent activity. When it revives, as it is expected to do shortly, it is thought that corporate flotations will constitute a larger proportion than for some time. As soon as the political uncertainties are removed from the utilities, considerable power and light financing is expected.

U. S. and Canadian Wheat Exports Decline in Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 13—Exports of wheat (including flour as wheat) from United States and Canadian ports as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended May 4 totaled 1,748,176 bushels, as compared with 2,986,899 bushels in the previous week and 4,037,897 bushels in the corresponding week of last year.

For the season July 1 to date, wheat exports aggregated 126,464,322 bushels, as against 173,095,517 bushels for the like period a year ago.

Steel Operations Increase Slightly During the Week

Rate Rises Despite Sharp Drop in Motor Output—Tin Plate Demand Up

By H. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 13—Operations in the steel industry during the past week advanced ½ a point to 44½ per cent capacity, according to the magazine Steel. The increase reverses the recent down trend, and was made despite a sharp decline in automobile output.

Recent awards for government projects was the main reason for the advance, says the report.

Actually the pace of the steel industry over the last few months has been as steady as the industry ever experiences. Automobile production the past week was 87,000 cars and trucks, the smallest since the week ended March 9.

However, automobile makers who have labor trouble notify steel makers to "stand by" and be prepared to ship steel on contract on a moment's notice. This signifies underlying buoyancy in the automobile industry.

Uncertain Price Policy

Probably steel makers were never more puzzled on price policy than now. The date of May 22 is the first on which prices may be filed for third quarter shipment, and it is quite probable that the majority of steel makers have not yet decided whether they will mark up prices to correspond with higher costs brought on by an advance in freight rates. A rise of $1 to $2 a ton is probably justified.

However, there is the uncertainty concerning the future of the NRA and the steel code. Should prices be marked up and then the open pricing system of steel abandoned, old-time competition might result, and prices come down. It hurts the morale of the steel industry to mark up prices, only to have them break shortly after.

That steel makers will not advance prices for third quarter this year might be indicated by the iron ore operators who have sold 180,000 tons of ore to the Ford Motor Company at the same prices which prevailed six previous seasons, though iron ore production costs have been increased by higher freight rates.

Fabricated Sales Drop

That the steel fabricators are in need of the work to be brought out by the Federal Works Relief Act is indicated by the fact that orders have been dwindling the last few weeks. Two weeks before, sales for a week were 15,000 tons; the next week 10,000 tons and for last week 7500 tons.

Under the works relief act, $400,000,000 was laid aside for the construction of highways and grade crossing eliminations during the last week.

Several buoyant features in steel trade and industry still stand out. Tin plate production was stepped up 5 points to 80 per cent of capacity. Makers of tractors and farm tools are working at practically full capacity.

The iron and steel scrap markets are the most buoyant in many weeks with recent advances by 50 cents a ton in several scrap items and several principal items.

There is said to be a shortage of scrap in the yards of many dealers, due possibly to the large export shipments to Japan, Italy, Poland and other countries.

One of the outstanding events of the week was the arrival of 1400 tons of Russian pig iron for the first time in history. Russian iron ore had previously been imported by some of the American pig iron producers located at tidewater. It seems destined to compete here with Dutch, Indian and other brands of imported iron.

Pig Iron Price Trend

Pig iron consumers are mildly interested in the third quarter prices. Though a rise by 50 cents a ton might be justified because of higher freight rates, opinion leans to no change, particularly since there is a growing tendency to use larger proportions of scrap and less of pig iron.

Iron and steel jobbers in the New York district find the volume of sales in May holding up to the April level, which speaks well for miscellaneous consumption. New York jobbers have marked up selling prices 4 cents per 100 pounds to adjust for higher freight rates.

Two steel-making districts operate at over 80 per cent of capacity. Detroit and Wheeling, both light steel districts. In the eastern Pennsylvania district, where the steel mills depend largely on shipyards, railroads and structural business, the pace is under 30 per cent.

Gain in Department Store Dollar Sales

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—Reporting an increase in department store sales from March to April, the Federal Reserve Board notes that the gain was "considerably less than the estimated seasonal amount."

"Total dollar volume of sales in April was larger than a year ago by 12 per cent, reflecting chiefly the influence of the later date of Easter this year and of the larger number of working days," said a statement issued by the board. "The aggregate for the first four months of this year was 3 per cent larger than for the corresponding period a year ago."

The board's index, which makes allowance for differences in the number of business days, for usual seasonal movements and for changes in the date of Easter, was 74 per cent of the 1923-25 average in April, as compared with 82 per cent for March, and 75 per cent for February.

Without such allowances, however, the board's statistics showed that sales in April averaged 79 per cent, and those for March 71 per cent.

Chain Store Sales Up 17 P. C. in April

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

New York, May 13

TWENTY-FIVE chain-store and mail-order organizations report sales in April amounting to $203,153,337, compared with $173,599,479 in the like month of 1934, according to Merrill, Lynch & Co. This is an increase of 17.02 per cent.

For the four months ended with April, the same group showed sales aggregating $713,860,047, or 9.07 per cent above the $654,438,957 in the corresponding period last year.

Chicago Reports Decided Increase In Trade Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 13—Business in Chicago during the last week moved decidedly into higher levels, according to observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

One important wholesale house reported the most busy day of the year from the standpoint of the number of buyers and volume of commitments. The advent of real spring weather and the low inventories of most merchants about the country were heavy contributing factors. Other middlemen reported upward movements, the demands by buyers runing through the full range of consumer goods.

In the local retail world, there was also a marked spurt. Extra salespeople were called to work by several of the larger stores. Purchases were well distributed. The furniture wholesalers announced one of the best weeks in years.

Building improvement continued, with residential contracts furnishing the lead. This in turn had its beneficial effect upon dealers in building supplies.

With few exceptions public utilities reported a much better activity than for the same period a year previous.

Steel production was off slightly. In other industrial fields the pace was about the same as that of the previous week.

Predict Record Vote On Stock Exchange Today for Officers

NEW YORK, May 13 (AP)—The largest vote ever cast in a New York Stock Exchange election was predicted in Wall Street circles as brokers balloted today to choose a slate headed by Charles R. Gay for the office of president.

Inasmuch as Mr. Gay is unopposed and is thus assured of election, Wall Street interest is focused on which 10 of the 14 candidates for places on the board of governors will win the highest number of votes.

Of the 14 candidates for 10 available positions on the board, four are running as independents. They are Bertrand L. Taylor and Robert W. Keelipe, former members of the governing board who failed to land places on the regular ticket announced on April 8, and John F. Murray and W. Allston Flagg.

The 10 regular nominees were selected by the nominating committee to support Charles R. Gay, who was favored over Richard Whitney.

Balloting will continue throughout the market session.

More Big Salaries Reported to SEC

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—A salary of $80,000 was reported to the Securities Commission today by the Brooklyn Union Gas Company for its president, James H. Jourdan, Brooklyn.

Paul G. Hoffman, president, and Harold S. Vance, chairman, of the Studebaker Corporation, South Bend, Ind., each received $50,000.

John M. Devoe, New York, was paid $62,820 as president of the United States Tobacco Company.

Increased Manufacturing Activity for This Summer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., May 13—Increased manufacturing activity looms ahead here this summer. The Rockland Paper Mills Company, one of the oldest in the country, has sold its plant on the Brandywine to the Paper Products Company, which will equip it with new machinery and start up by midsummer after three years' idleness.

For a century the plant was owned, first, by Augustine Jessup and later by his son-in-law, Bloomfield Moore. It will employ 250 workers when in operation again. The company also has plants in Massachusetts and in Swarthmore and Chester, Penna.

N. Y. Mayor Plans $45,000,000 Plant To Produce Power

LaGuardia to Seek PWA Loan, Aiming to Force Lower Light Rates

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 13—The New York City utility group, having fended off the threat of a municipal power plant "yardstick" on one front by drastic rate reduction for city electric services, today is facing it from the other as Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia prepares to use his victory to "give the consumers a break" in equally important savings on private light bills.

The fusion Mayor's first bout with the utilities here won the city a 1935 contract 25 per cent under the bid originally submitted by the companies which he rejected as exorbitant. As the companies negotiated for a compromise, city engineers completed the work charts for a $45,000,000 municipal plant, and these will be laid before the Board of Estimate this week for approval in the second step of the battle to force the utility group to grant lower rates for consumers.

Plans for generating plants have been drafted to meet requirements for a federal loan, but the Mayor announced that if the construction cost was not forthcoming from Washington, he would get the necessary millions elsewhere. Likewise, he asserted, if his proposal ran into opposition in the oard of Estimate, he would proceed to put the issue before the voters in a referendum this fall, in accord with legislation passed by the last Legislature.

Mayor LaGuardia's new drive on utilities will, if successful, pare from the consumer light costs the 40 per cent excess which he declared was being charged against private users of electricity by the "power trust" when he refused to meet the Consolidated Gas Company's terms on city contracts last December. This would approximate a saving of $70,000,000 a year.

It appears that once again the only way the company can block its municipal ownership program is by the same method of placation it applied to the dispute over city services when it granted rates lower than the city could produce power through municipal ownership.

The Mayor's report on the private consumer rate situation now before the Board of Estimate proposes a 100,000 kilowatt plant on Welfare Island, which, it was held, would be adequate for all services to consumers throughout the greater city. This plant would cost $27,000,000 for distribution, using the conduits of the city-owned subway system—$13,000,000 for the generating unit itself, $3,000,000 for shop equipment and construction contingencies and $2,000,000 for interest charges.

The city has two other power sources in the new incinerators in West Fifty-Seventh Street and the St. Lawrence River development.

1932 Tax Returns Outnumber 1933

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—Treasury accountants figure that 168,636 more income tax returns were filed for 1932 than for 1933.

They did not attempt to interpret what this might indicate regarding the relative prosperity of the two years. Returns filed for 1932 totaled 4,068,640; for 1933 there were 3,900,004. This did not mean, however, that taxes were paid on this many returns. New York State led in 1933 returns with 789,678. Pennsylvania was next with 331,652. Nevada brought up the rear with 3889 returns for the year.

These states reported more returns for 1933 than for 1932: Texas, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Kansas, North Carolina, Oregon, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Montana, Arkansas, Delaware and Idaho.

U. S. Bond Exchange Totals $678,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 13—Subscriptions aggregating $678,000,000 have been received up to last Saturday for the 2¼ per cent Treasury bonds of 1955-60, offered in exchange for First Liberty Loan bonds of any series, according to an announcement by the Secretary of the Treasury.

With $863,000,000 of the First Liberty Loan bonds exchanged for Treasury Notes of Series A-1940, the total of Firsts exchanged to date is approximately $1,541,000,000, or about 80 per cent of the outstanding First Liberty Loan.

The subscription books for the Treasury bonds, which have been issued at 100½ since last Wednesday, will remain open until further notice.

The SECOND NATIONAL
Bank of Boston
111 FRANKLIN STREET
and HOTEL STATLER BUILDING

Business and Industry

Winter Wheat Crop Outlook Now Regarded as Most Favorable

Commerce and Finance

Trip Succeeds Fraser as Head Of World Bank

Both Men Agreed on Need for Stabilization of Leading Currencies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, May 13—In his annual report as president of the Bank for International Settlements, Leon Fraser, who today steps out of the position to become a vice-president of the First National Bank of New York, calls for stabilization of the world's leading currencies. "In the sphere of practical politics," he says, "this means stabilization on the basis of gold."

Mr. Fraser showed restrained enthusiasm in his report, saying that during the last year the world has been "coming nearer to some degree of economic equilibrium, but it has not arrived yet." He stated that international commerce was hampered by tariffs, quotas, fluctuating currencies, exchange restrictions, clearing arrangements and other barriers, but that progress nevertheless was being made. He expressed doubt that silver would be used generally "as an element in the monetary reserves of central banks."

Dr. Leonardus J. A. Trip, who is governor of the National Bank of Holland, succeeds Mr. Fraser as president of the World Bank, with Dr. J. W. Beyen, general manager of the Bank of Rotterdam, as alternate president.

Stabilization Is Aim

It would appear that Mr. Trip is desirous of retaining his post at Amsterdam, in order to continue his defense of the florin, which is linked with other gold-standard monies. It is likely, therefore, that he will appoint a deputy who can act either at Basel or at Amsterdam. Indeed, to facilitate matters it is proposed that the International Bank should be transferred to Holland from Switzerland. Whether this suggestion is acted upon or not, the policy of the bank more than ever is that of the stability—and eventually the stabilization—of currencies, without which there must be economic uncertainty and confusion. Since the members of the Council represent the leading banks of emission of the world, it would seem that there is, in responsible financial, as distinct from political, circles, virtual unanimity on this desideratum.

A Bankers' Bank

The B. I. S., as it is generally known, was established in 1929. Its ostensible purpose was to collect and distribute German payments; but it also lent assistance to various countries whose currency was in difficulties. Above all, perhaps, it was designed to promote co-operation between the great central banks. It was a bankers' bank.

In its first task, of acting as agent for international financial settlements, it succeeded in the measure that it was permitted by the political decisions of the responsible Governments. In the case of Germany, for example, there have been suspensions of payments which are beyond the power of the B. I. S. to correct. In regard to its larger function, it is one which may be developed in the future. During the troubled years of its existence—the "crisis" began as it was set on foot—it has apparently been unable to control and to bring into consonance the financial policy of the principal nations.

Committed to Gold

Perhaps it is the official absence of the United States which is the chief weakness. When Mr. J. M. Keynes, British economist, wrote of it, he insisted on the need of active American support if the institution was to arrive at useful maturity. Of course, Americans figure largely in the history of the bank. Americans helped to draw up its charter, and to guide its destinies. But while the general membership of the bank is confined to central banks, the United States was allowed to be represented by a banking group, and not openly by the Federal Reserve Bank.

There are now no "entanglements" to be feared in the shape of reparations discussions. That is a phase that is over. But the debate about gold is not yet ended. The bank by its charter would appear to be committed to gold, and it has endorsed its doctrine by a series of unanimous resolutions. But this does not mean that the old conception of the gold standard will remain unmodified. It has been modified by practice, and there is nowhere the smallest indication that we shall again see the actfve circulation of gold. The metal is treated purely as a quarantee and as a reserve.

World Super-Bank

If ever a modified gold standard, partly regulated by commodity prices, comes into effect, there should obviously be some international center, some regulator, some clearinghouse. In other words, there must be something more than a so-called international bank—there must be a world super-bank. Otherwise, the different countries would be at sixes and sevens in their currencies, tripping each other up, making confusion worse confounded. There must be come process of arbitrage, helping weak currencies, putting the brakes on strong currencies.

National aims, in monetary as in all other matters, must be superseded, if real prosperity is to be established; there must be a great consciousness that the nations are inextricably intertwined, that their interests are identical. In the world of the future there must be some machinery for unifying, regulating, controlling, production and consumption, and of distributing monetary resources. At present the League of Nations, through its economic and financial section, makes studies, pursues researches, compiles statistics; but an active central agency like the B. I. S. will prove hereafter, if men are to escape from the present anarchy, to be one of the indispensable organs of world government.

New B. I. S. Head

By a Staff Artist

Dr. L. J. A. Trip

Governor of the National Bank of Holland and Newly Elected President of the Bank for International Settlements.

Living Costs Rise 1 Per Cent During The Month of April

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 13—After a temporary halt in March, the cost of living of wage-earners advanced again, rising 1 per cent in April, reports the National Industrial Conference Board today. The increase was due to substantial rises in food prices and rents, whereas clothing prices and coal prices declined.

The cost of living in April was 6.1 per cent higher than a year ago, and 16.4 per cent higher than in April, 1933, the low point of the depression, but 16 per cent lower than in April, 1929. The purchasing value of the dollar dropped to 120.2 cents in April, as compared with 121.4 cents in March, 139.9 cents in April, 1933, and 100 cents in 1923.

The Conference Board survey lists the items of relative importance in the wage-earner's family budget as follows:

Food prices rose 2.5 per cent from March to April, representing a 16.2 per cent increase in the past year, but still 17.7 per cent below the level of April, 1929.

Rents increased 1.2 per cent since March, 7.3 per cent since April, 1934, but were 25.4 per cent lower than April, 1929.

Clothing was down 0.8 per cent and coal 1.9 per cent from the March figures.

California's Navel Orange Shipments Increase Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, May 13—Navel orange shipments from California, will reach a total of 40,000 carloads this year, Paul S. Armstrong, general manager, California Fruit Growers Exchange, told members of the Irwindale Citrus Association recently.

Sales of navel oranges last year were 22,800 cars, and average sales during the past five years have been 27,600 cars, Mr. Armstrong said. He added that in addition to heavier shipments this year, F. O. B. prices have averaged at a higher figure.

The fruit growers exchange has exported 500,000 boxes of Valencia oranges to date—more than double such shipments for any other season, he reported. During April alone, 400,000 boxes were exported to Europe, or half the total exports made annually in recent years.

Registration of Oil Royalties Is Lauded

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 13—The ruling recently announced by the Securities and Exchange Commission in respect to registration of oil royalties was lauded as a most constructive step for the protection of investors in a statement by Vincent B. Murphy, formerly comptroller of this State and head of the investment firm bearing his name.

"The situation in respect to offering of oil royalties has been beclouded for a long time," Mr. Murphy says, "because of the methods under which such securities have been offered to the public. This situation is now cleared as a result of the rulings of the Securities Commission as they provide that all information and details concerning royalties be filed with the commission the same as any other security.

"This in turn will result in the prospective investor having access to such registration papers and thus be in a position to ascertain any information he may desire in respect to any particular company in which he desires to make an investment."

Dividend Meetings Scheduled for Week

THE following dividend meetings are scheduled for this week by companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange:

Amer. Tel. & Tel. Co.
Armour & Co. (Del.)
Armour & Co. (Ill.)
Bon Ami Co. A
Electric Storage Battery
International Harvester Co.
Kansas City Power & Light Co.
Kimberly-Clark Corp.
Lily-Tulip Cup Corp.
Louisville Gas & Elec. Co.
Newberry, J. J. Co.
Peoples Drug Stores, Inc.
Penick & Ford, Ltd.
Procter & Gamble Co.
Radio Corp. of Amer.
Raybestos-Manhattan
Texas Gulf Sulphur

Crop Outlook For Winter Wheat Is Most Favorable

Damper Put On Extensive Purchasing—Foreign Markets Steady

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 13—The much improved crop outlook for wheat over the greater part of the winter wheat belt, as well as in the spring wheat country, put a damper on wheat buying last week, and also resulted in scattered liquidation of long wheat holdings.

Late in the week the market became a little oversold and scored a fair rally, but pressure increased on the upturn, and prices again receded.

Southwestern wheat markets were decidedly strong much of the week, but northwest wheat prices were weak late in the period, and caused some selling here. Foreign markets are holding fairly steady, but as the demand for Canadian wheat continued of extremely small proportions, and as Argentine wheat continues to be shipped in large volume, the foreign developments had little influence here.

Strength in the stock market and a moderate revival of inflation sentiment inspired most of the recent buying. Old crop statistics also are bullish, but they have been reiterated so often that they have lost their effect marketwise.

Canadian Estimates

The Government May forecast of the winter wheat crop was 431,600,000 bushels, compared with 435,000,000 bushels in April, and a final yield in 1934 of 405,000,000 bushels.

Canadian estimates of acreage indicate a decrease of about 750,000 acres. The May Government figures on winter wheat were much more bullish than expected.

Moisture conditions in our northwest and in western Canada have been improved wonderfully by the heavy rainfall since March 1. The rains have delayed seeding of spring wheat to a considerable extent, but the improvement in soil conditions is far more important than the moderate delay in getting in the crop.

European conditions are said to indicate a normal crop prospect. In Russia seeding is far ahead of a year ago, and the spring wheat acreage in that country is estimated about 2,000,000 acres more than in 1934.

The open interest in May wheat at Chicago has been decreasing rather slowly, but it has been cut down to 7,276,000 bushels, and with fairly liberal deliveries the position is being evened up gradually.

Flour trade continues of small proportions for this time of the year, with distributors and bakers going along on a hand-to-mouth basis, and waiting for the new crop movement of wheat.

Liquidation in Corn

The corn market worked lower with scattered liquidation, rallies proving short lived, owing to the slim general buying demand. Receipts dropped off after a moderate increase in late April and the first few days of this month.

High livestock prices are holding corn values high in many interior sections, which accounts for the small run to terminals. At most points it is more profitable to feed corn than to ship to the central markets.

Argentine corn offerings continued heavy, and the shipments from that country of 6,524,000 bushels for the week, included 1,248,000 bushels to this country. So far the Argentine shipments have not affected our western markets to any great extent, although this corn is supplying markets usually served from the West. Stocks at western points are so small, however, that this demand is not missed at the present time.

Ford Commercial Sales Rise Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEARBORN, Mich., May 13—Truck and commercial car retail sales by Ford Motor Company dealers in the first four months of the year are reported to be the largest in volume since 1926.

This reflects, says the report, what appears to be a renewed interest among industrial and mercantile businesses in capital investment in motor transportation.

Sales of both trucks and commercial car units during the first four months were approximately 85 per cent greater than in the like period of 1934.

Truck sales in the first four months totaled 42,380 units, as compared with 22,910 units in the same period of 1934, an increase of more than 84 per cent. Commercial car sales in the same period totaled 30,889 as compared with parallel months last year, a gain of 86 per cent. Total sales of both trucks and commercial cars were 73,269 as against 39,485 in the like period last year.

Ford truck and commercial car sales in April were 20,102 units, the largest month's volume to be recorded in recent years.

Over 150 New Banks Open In U. S. So Far This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 13—So far this year there have been over 150 new banking offices opened in the United States, according to Rand McNally & Co.

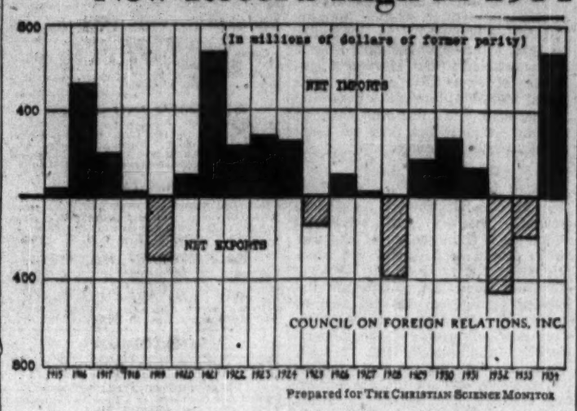
These figures include new banks, new branch offices and reopened banks.

Twelve new banking offices were opened in eight states during the past week, including five new institutions and seven new branch offices.

The new offices are located in the states of California, Georgia, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, North Carolina and Wisconsin.

The bulletin also reports two mergers and consolidations, two changes in title, and five discontinued banks.

U. S. Gold Imports Reach New Record High in 1934



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Progress of Metal Accumulation in the Country Over a Period of Twenty Years Illustrated in the Above Chart

Net gold imports in 1934 reached a new high record of $1,132,000,000 (new parity). For purposes of comparison with imports of previous years, this sum has been converted into dollars of the former parity, and is thus shown on the accompanying chart. This chart depicts the progressive accumulation of gold in the United States during the past 20 years.

The first heavy movement of gold to the United States during this period occurred in 1915-17, when the Allies were buying large quantities of foodstuffs and war materials in this country. The second large importation occurred in 1920-24 and reflected the use of gold by foreign debtors to discharge their American obligations. The record-breaking imports of 1934 indicate in part a repatriation of American funds which had been recently sent abroad to escape the effects of currency depreciation.

The inflow of gold was checked temporarily in 1925, following shipments of the metal to Germany after the negotiation of the Dawes plan loan and the increased confidence in European currencies incident to Great Britain's return to the gold standard.

In 1928, the United States again lost a substantial amount of gold to Europe. It was then the Federal Reserve Board's policy to encourage gold exports through a low bank rate, with a view to aiding the general restoration of the international gold standard. The outflow of gold in 1932-33 was due to a flight from the dollar during the financial crisis of those years.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The big news in Wall Street last week was in the stock market, and that news was good. It was so good that some people in the Street are thinking that the long-awaited "big bull market" has at last started. All other markets were dwarfed in activity and interest by the market in stocks which got under way on Wednesday and went definitely and emphatically through all previous highs since and including July, 1933.

The big upsurge started Wednesday with a broad rally based on no definite item of bullish news. The Senate vote on the Patman bonus was bruited about as the source of the rally, but while stocks were supposed to be going up on prospects of the measure's passage over the President's veto, government bonds were going up on the belief that a veto could not be overridden.

Street Turns Bullish

Bullish tips were flying round the floor of the Exchange all day Wednesday, and when the market closed on a final thumping rally, floor traders came back to their offices bursting with questions for their statisticians and analysts. There was some embarrassment in the effort to explain the rally in the light of news which had been used to explain the declines of the previous 10 days. But Wall Street, particularly brokerage houses and traders, puts more confidence in its hunches than in its statistics, and the hunch was that Wednesday's market was a very favorable sign indeed. The predominant opinion in the Street has turned decidedly bullish.

Probably the deciding factor in this change was the simple fact that stocks have pushed through the ceiling of the new-deal market. The highs that the market could not break through in July, 1933, or in February or April of this year, have now been definitely penetrated, even after allowance for the sluggish action of the rails. The top which the March-April rally could not get through was left behind last week, when 85 new 1935 highs were established in Wednesday and 120 on Thursday.

The break between the United States Chamber of Commerce and the Administration was still being discussed in the Street last week in connection with the rally. It was considered not only a cause but a result of good news.

As a cause of good news to come, it was taken to forecast a turn to the right and a more conservative trend in politics. It is believed that the support of business has been an important factor in the New Deal's political success to date, and signs that such support is to be withdrawn, are taken as evidence that the anti-business tone of current legislation will have to be modified.

Trend to Conservation

Market-wise, a turn toward conservative politics is not considered in itself bullish. In 1933, business and stocks improved on a turn toward radical politics. The role of conservative and radical politics is like that of the gold standard. We had a bull market in 1897 by going back on the gold standard, another in 1933 by going off it. The important thing is not the new policy, but the sudden change of policy. When indecision has prevailed or some time, anything which definitely resolves that indecision, either in the individual mind or the community mind, produces a sense of relief and rejuvenation.

This change of policy was also taken by the Street to indicate a greater self-confidence on the part of business than has been felt for two years. Of this the first quarter earnings statements gave the Street ample evidence. There was much pleasure at the report that General Motors sold more cars in the first quarter of 1935 than in any first quarter since 1929, and that steel companies owning 86 per cent of the country's ingot-producing capacity earned $8,300,000 in the first quarter of this year against a loss of $8,602,000 in the like quarter of 1934. There was favorable comment on the report that machine tool sales are the best since the depression started, and Charles Dawes's prediction of a boom in the durable goods industries this year got more attention than it would have a month ago.

Utilities More Hopeful

That the Street is losing its fears about the Administration's holding company bill was indicated by the fact that the utilities took the lead in the market in the latter part of the week. On the other hand, the rails, to nobody's particular surprise, failed to join the rally. Easy explanation was found in the news that 145 Class I roads reported net operating income for the first quarter off about 25 per cent from the similar period of last year, although gross income was almost exactly the same. The Supreme Court's adverse decision on the Rail Pension Act was only good for a brief rally on Monday, at the end of which the rails closed the day for a loss.

The Street is much interested in what Secretary Morgenthau is to say on the radio tonight about Treasury policy. Some enlightenment is hoped for on how the Treasury is to deal with the joker in the Silver Purchase Act, the absence of a time limit in which the required silver is to be purchased. One guess current in the Street is that the Treasury will tonight or soon announce a flat $1.29 per ounce for domestic production and then abondon its foreign purchases. On the other hand, there are those who believe the Treasury is deftly using the law to kill two birds with one stone, placating the silver bloc with the one hand and, with the other putting the screws on the British by threatening to upset the East Indian monetary system.

Banking Act Opposition

It is observed that sterling has been hanging very closely around its old parity of $4.86 for some months, and some people around the Street believe there is a mysterious meaning in this known only to the United States Treasury and the British Government. If Mr. Morgenthau's intentions run along the line of holding sterling to this price, however, he is not expected to reveal it in his broadcast.

The Street's real opposition to Title II of the Banking Bill is expected to come out clearly at Washington this week when the chairmen of the National City and the Chase banks testify before the Senate Finance Committee. New York bankers still believe that a reserve banking system can control the inner money market and to some extent the financial condition of the general business community, but they do not believe it will do so if its control it shifted from New York to Washington. There is not, they believe, enough financial cynicism in Washington to manage a banking system properly.

The capital market has quieted down after its recent activity. When it revives, as it is expected to do shortly, it is thought that corporate flotations will constitute a larger proportion than for some time. As soon as the political uncertainties are removed from the utilities, considerable power and light financing is expected.

U. S. and Canadian Wheat Exports Decline in Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 13—Exports of wheat (including flour as wheat) from United States and Canadian ports as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended May 4 totaled 1,748,176 bushels, as compared with 2,986,899 bushels in the previous week and 4,037,397 bushels in the corresponding week of last year.

For the season July 1 to date, wheat exports aggregated 126,464,322 bushels, as against 173,096,517 bushels for the like period a year ago.

Steel Operations Increase Slightly During the Week

Rate Rises Despite Sharp Drop in Motor Output—Tin Plate Demand Up

By H. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 13—Operations in the steel industry during the past week advanced ½ a point to 44½ per cent capacity, according to the magazine Steel. The increase reverses the recent down trend, and was made despite a sharp decline in automobile output.

Recent awards for government projects was the main reason for the advance, says the report.

Actually the pace of the steel industry over the last few months has been as steady as the industry ever experiences. Automobile production the past week was 87,000 cars and trucks, the smallest since the week ended March 9.

However, automobile makers who have labor trouble notify steel makers to "stand by" and be prepared to ship steel on contract on a moment's notice. This signifies underlying buoyancy in the automobile industry.

Uncertain Price Policy

Probably steel makers were never more puzzled on price policy than now. The date of May 22 is the first on which prices may be filed for third quarter shipment, and it is quite probable that the majority of steel makers have not yet decided whether they will mark up prices to correspond with higher costs brought on by an advance in freight rates. A rise of $1 to $2 a ton is probably justified.

However, there is the uncertainty concerning the future of the NRA and the steel code. Should prices be marked up and then the open pricing system of steel abandoned, old-time competition might result, and prices come down. It hurts the morale of the steel industry to mark up prices, only to have them break shortly after.

That steel makers will not advance prices for third quarter this year might be indicated by the iron ore operators who have sold 180,000 tons of ore to the Ford Motor Company at the same prices which prevailed six previous seasons, though iron ore production costs have been increased by higher freight rates.

Fabricated Sales Drop

That the steel fabricators are in need of the work to be brought out by the Federal Works Relief Act is indicated by the fact that orders have been dwindling the last few weeks. Two weeks before, sales for a week were 15,000 tons; the next week 10,000 tons and for last week 7500 tons.

Under the works relief act, $400,000,000 was laid aside for the construction of highways and grade crossing eliminations during the last week.

Several buoyant features in steel trade and industry still stand out. Tin plate production was stepped up 5 points to 80 per cent of capacity. Makers of tractors and farm tools are working at practically full capacity.

The iron and steel scrap markets are the most buoyant in many weeks with recent advances by 50 cents a ton in several scrap items and several districts.

There is said to be a shortage of scrap in the yards of many dealers, due possibly to the large export shipments to Japan, Italy, Poland and other countries.

One of the outstanding events of the week was the arrival of 1400 tons of Russian pig iron for the first time in history. Russian iron ore had previously been imported by some of the American pig iron producers located at tidewater. It seems destined to compete here with Dutch, Indian and other brands of imported iron.

Pig Iron Price Trend

Pig iron consumers are mildly interested in the third quarter prices. Though a rise by 50 cents a ton might be justified because of higher freight rates, opinion leans to no change, particularly since there is a growing tendency to use larger proportions of scrap and less of pig iron.

Iron and steel jobbers in the New York district find the volume of sales in May holding up to the April level, which speaks well for miscellaneous consumption. New York jobbers have marked up selling prices 4 cents per 100 pounds to adjust for higher freight rates.

Two steel-making districts operate at over 80 per cent of capacity. Detroit and Wheeling, both light steel districts. In the eastern Pennsylvania district, where the steel mills depend largely on shipyards, railroads and structural business, the pace is under 30 per cent.

Gain in Department Store Dollar Sales

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—Reporting an increase in department store sales from March to April, the Federal Reserve Board notes that the gain was "considerably less than the estimated seasonal amount."

"Total dollar volume of sales in April was larger than a year ago by 12 per cent, reflecting chiefly the influence of the later date of Easter this year and of the larger number of working days," said a statement issued by the board. "The aggregate for the first four months of this year was 3 per cent larger than for the corresponding period a year ago."

The board's index, which makes allowance for differences in the number of business days, for usual seasonal movements and for changes in the date of Easter, was 74 per cent of the 1923-25 average in April, as compared with 82 per cent for March, and 75 per cent for February.

Without such allowances, however, the board's statistics showed that sales in April averaged 79 per cent, and those for March 71 per cent.

Chain Store Sales Up 17 P. C. in April

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

New York, May 13

TWENTY-FIVE chain-store and mail-order organizations report sales in April amounting to $203,153,337, compared with $173,599,479 in the like month of 1934, according to Merrill, Lynch & Co. This is an increase of 17.02 per cent.

For the four months ended with April, the same group showed sales aggregating $713,860,047, or 9.07 per cent above the $654,438,957 in the corresponding period last year.

Chicago Reports Decided Increase In Trade Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 13—Business in Chicago during the last week moved decidedly into higher levels, according to observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

One important wholesale house reported the most busy day of the year from the standpoint of the number of buyers and volume of commitments. The advent of real spring weather and the low inventories of most merchants about the country were heavy contributing factors. Other middlemen reported upward movements, the demands by buyers runing through the full range of consumer goods.

In the local retail world, there was also a marked spurt. Extra salespeople were called to work by several of the larger stores. Purchases were well distributed. The furniture wholesalers announced one of the best weeks in years.

Building improvement continued, with residential contracts furnishing the lead. This in turn had its beneficial effect upon dealers in building supplies.

With few exceptions public utilities reported a much better activity than for the same period a year previous.

Steel production was off slightly. In other industrial fields the pace was about the same as that of the previous week.

Predict Record Vote On Stock Exchange Today for Officers

NEW YORK, May 13 (AP)—The largest vote ever cast in a New York Stock Exchange election was predicted in Wall Street circles as brokers balloted today to choose a slate headed by Charles R. Gay for the office of president.

Inasmuch as Mr. Gay is unopposed and is thus assured of election, Wall Street interest is focused on which 10 of the 14 candidates for places on the board of governors will win the highest number of votes.

Of the 14 candidates for 10 available positions on the board, four are running as independents. They are Bertrand L. Taylor and Robert W. Keelips, former members of the governing board who failed to land places on the regular ticket announced on April 8, and John F. Murray and W. Alston Flagg.

The 10 regular nominees were selected by the nominating committee to support Charles R. Gay, who was favored over Richard Whitney.

Balloting will continue throughout the market session.

More Big Salaries Reported to SEC

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—A salary of $80,000 was reported to the Securities Commission today by the Brooklyn Union Gas Company for its president, James H. Jourdan, Brooklyn.

Paul G. Hoffman, president, and Harold S. Vance, chairman, of the Studebaker Corporation, South Bend, Ind., each received $50,000.

John M. Devoe, New York, was paid $62,820 as president of the United States Tobacco Company.

Increased Manufacturing Activity for This Summer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., May 13—Increased manufacturing activity looms ahead here this summer. The Rockland Paper Mills Company, one of the oldest in the country, has sold its plant on the Brandywine to the Paper Products Company, which will equip it with new machinery and start up by midsummer after three years' idleness.

For a century the plant was owned, first, by Augustine Jessup and later by his son-in-law, Bloomfield Moore. It will employ 250 workers when in operation again. The company also has plants in Massachusetts and in Swarthmore and Chester, Penna.

N. Y. Mayor Plans $45,000,000 Plant To Produce Power

LaGuardia to Seek PWA Loan, Aiming to Force Lower Light Rates

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 13—The New York City utility group, having fended off the threat of a municipal power plant "yardstick" on one front by drastic rate reduction for city electric services, today is facing it from the other as Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia prepares to use his victory to "give the consumers a break" in equally important savings on private light bills.

The fusion Mayor's first bout with the utilities here won the city a 1935 contract 25 per cent under the bid originally submitted by the companies which he rejected as exorbitant. As the companies negotiated for a compromise, city engineers completed the work charts for a $45,000,000 municipal plant, and these will be laid before the Board of Estimate this week for approval in the second step of the battle to force the utility group to grant lower rates for consumers.

Plans for generating plants have been drafted to meet requirements for a federal loan, but the Mayor announced that if the construction cost was not forthcoming from Washington, he would get the necessary millions elsewhere. Likewise, he asserted, if his proposal ran into opposition in the board of Estimate, he would proceed to put the issue before the voters in a referendum this fall, in accord with legislation passed by the last Legislature.

Mayor LaGuardia's new drive on utilities will, if successful, pare from the consumer light costs the 40 per cent excess which he declared was being charged against private users of electricity by the "power trust" when he refused to meet the Consolidated Gas Company's terms on city contracts last December. This would approximate a saving of $70,000,000 a year.

It appears that once again the only way the company can block its municipal ownership program is by the same method of piacation it applied to the dispute over city services when it granted rates lower than the city could produce power through municipal ownership.

The Mayor's report on the private consumer rate situation now before the Board of Estimate proposes a 100,000 kilowatt plant on Welfare Island, which, it was held, would be adequate for all services to consumers throughout the greater city. This plant would cost $27,000,000 for distribution, using the conduits of the city-owned subway system—$13,000,000 for the generating unit itself, $3,000,000 for shop equipment and construction contingencies and $2,000,000 for interest charges.

The city has two other power sources in the new incinerators in West Fifty-Seventh Street and the St. Lawrence River development.

1932 Tax Returns Outnumber 1933

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—Treasury accountants figure that 168,636 more income tax returns were filed for 1932 than for 1933.

They did not attempt to interpret what this might indicate regarding the relative prosperity of the two years. Returns filed for 1932 totaled 4,068,640; for 1933 there were 3,900,004. This did not mean, however, that taxes were paid on this many returns. New York State led in 1933 returns with 789,678. Pennsylvania was next with 331,652. Nevada brought up the rear with 3889 returns for the year.

These states reported more returns for 1933 than for 1932: Texas, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Kansas, North Carolina, Oregon, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Montana, Arkansas, Delaware and Idaho.

U. S. Bond Exchange Totals $678,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 13—Subscriptions aggregating $678,000,000 have been received up to last Saturday for the 2¾ per cent Treasury bonds of 1955-60, offered in exchange for First Liberty Loan bonds of any series, according to an announcement by the Secretary of the Treasury.

With $863,000,000 of the First Liberty Loan bonds exchanged for Treasury Notes of Series A-1940, the total of Firsts exchanged to date is approximately $1,541,000,000, or about 80 per cent of the outstanding First Liberty Loan.

The subscription books for the Treasury bonds, which have been issued at 100½ since last Wednesday, will remain open until further notice.

The SECOND NATIONAL
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FOUNDED 1837
111 FRANKLIN STREET
and HOTEL STATLER BUILDING

Gamblers Admit Political Corruption

(Continued from Page 1)

the gamblers enjoying the privilege could make large contributions to political campaign funds. They could also make contributions to the politicians representing and delivering the votes of the underworld—something these can do with more assurance than any ordinary political leader can deliver his friends.

"This as a matter of fact is rather concrete and rather definite evidence of the secret dealings between gambling and corrupt politics.

"In brief, then, as things usually are in our large cities, corrupt politicians farm out licenses to conduct gambling enterprises, and as pay for this privilege they receive contributions for themselves personally and for their political ring.

"In return they use their power to prevent the police from interfering.

"There has been much unjust criticism of the police of Chicago and of other great cities for their failure to enforce the gambling laws. I have found generally that police officers like to do their duty and will do their duty if they are left alone.

Restraint Put on Police

"Police officers have stated to me and have testified before grand juries that if the administration in office was defied in its orders and policies, the civil service laws could not ordinarily furnish them the protection which the letter of the law gives. In other words, if corrupt politicians were crossed, they could punish.

"As a result of all this, what we have is a great stream of money coming from gambling which goes into corrupt politics and thus poisons the wellsprings of government right at the source."

Gambling cannot be dismissed as of interest only to the addicted, and as innocent save for its money losses, the former United States Attorney declared emphatically. He continued:

"Through all of the investigations I have conducted as a public official, I found that criminals are associated with gambling. There are very few gambling places that can be entered without having a contact with men who are criminals.

"Gambling is a vestibule to crime for the young. A gaudy gambling place frequently provides the first contact of adolescent youth with the underworld.

Demoralizing to Youths

"Gamblers often employ high school boys and young men as 'cappers' to solicit patrons. Of course, this is demoralizing. Young people frequenting these gambling places eventually brush up against underworld characters and form bad associations."

Though the player thinks he is getting a fair chance, the games set up by the gamblers are dishonest and intended for "suckers," Capone's prosecutor noted. Illustrating by reference to the slot machines, he remarked, it was astonishing to them that the public ever "fell" for such crooked mechanical contrivances.

"They are enormously profitable," he continued. "While I was United States Attorney, government officials seized in a raid the records of a slot-machine syndicate operating in a group of suburbs to the south of Chicago.

"The population in that area amounted to about 100,000. The slot machine income per annum ran in excess of $700,000. One half went to the syndicate and one half to those who operated the places where the machines were located.

Pistols and Ammunition

"Entries in the captured books recorded numerous payments to 'chief of police' and 'hardware,' this meaning pistols and ammunition. A great many murders occurred in the territory, making the connection evident between gambling and crime.

"The slot machine, I think, could probably be abolished by statute, and that statute enforced, if the penalties were drastic enough. With that should go a campaign of education to enlighten the public on the fact that practically every slot machine is a mechanical thief."

Touching on other effects of gambling, the famous prosecutor remarked that open gambling in a community causes a degeneration of the community life and a depreciation of property values, and so becomes of local economic importance.

"Violation of the laws against gambling breeds contempt for law enforcement," he concluded.

"Our young people coming out of school who see open violation of law, become distrustful of government and grow to have a contempt for politics.

"The only way we are going to have better government is to free politics from such evils, so that it will become respectable and the best people will participate in it."

Experience in New York

One of the most significant exposés of the liaison between politics and gambling goes back to the passage of the Hughes antibetting law in New York State more than 25 years ago.

Gambling went on at race tracks under the Percy-Gray law, which, though it forbade betting, made it more of a misdemeanor than a crime. It invoked a penalty so inadequate that the law was seldom enforced.

In his annual message to the Legislature on Jan. 1, 1908, Gov. Charles E. Hughes, now Chief Justice of the United States, demanded an effective amendment to this antigambling law in the interest of public morality.

The battle which followed was fought mainly on party lines. Nearly all the Democratic legislators, as well as racing interests, which possessed great financial and political strength, opposed the Hughes amendment. So wide open was the suspicion of corruption within the ranks of the gambling faction that newspapers even printed specific sums of money which the betting interests were alleged to have paid certain legislators for their votes.

Extraordinary Session Called

The measure passed the Assembly by a substantial margin, but the fight in the Senate was intense. The bill came before the upper branch on April 8. A vote was taken. The count ended in a 25-to-25 tie. But there was a vacancy in the Senate due to the passing of a Senator from the Niagara Falls district. Eight Republicans voted against it. The issue was suspended until such time as a majority could be obtained.

The session adjourned on April 23 without further action. Governor Hughes immediately issued a call for an extraordinary session of the Legislature to convene May 11. Meanwhile a campaign was started in the Niagara district for a special election on May 12 to fill the vacancy in the Senate. Governor Hughes went out and stumped Niagara County for the candidate pledged to support his antigambling measure.

The bill came up again on June 10. The scene in the Senate was dramatic. It was known before the special session that the outcome of the fight hinged on the absence or presence of Senator Foelker of Brooklyn, a friend of the bill who was seriously ill. He was brought to the Senate on a stretcher against the advice of his physician to cast the decisive vote. The count was 26 to 25 in favor of the Hughes amendment.

Prestige Won for Hughes

The gambling issue thrust Governor Hughes into the national spotlight. In the next elections, the eight Republicans who had opposed the Governor were voted out of office, while the Senator from Brooklyn who came to the Senate chamber despite his illness was elected to Congress.

A fairly recent uncovering of collusion between politics and gambling came with the smashing of the notorious Albany Pool which newspapers charged was the financial backbone of the Tammany ring in Albany County. Clarence A. Barnes, a hitherto obscure Boston lawyer, fought the illegal lottery scheme in spite of a hostile district attorney and in defiance of gangster intimidations. He collected evidence that led to the indictment of 11 men who were tried in federal court, convicted and sentenced to the Atlanta Penitentiary.

Allegations in Kentucky

The drive coincided with the presidential campaign of 1928, in which Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York was the Democratic candidate. He failed to carry his own state. Evidence unearthed by Mr. Barnes disclosed that in 3½ years the Albany pool operators had stolen more than $10,000,000 by promoting their fraudulent lottery in the industrial and railroad areas in New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island.

Kentucky's race track gambling monopoly, through its partnership with politics, dating from 1886 but exerting the greatest undue influence during the last 12 years, has, according to those who opposed it, elected governors, tampered with elections, reached into legislative chambers and arranged matters to suit itself, maintained a powerful lobby which has included the political bosses of both dominant parties, kept public officials and influential politicians on the pay roll, and contributed to the collapse of Kentucky's largest bank, which failed for $14,000,000 in 1930 and has not reopened.

Dr. Charles J. Turck, president of Center College, and one of the most vigorous opponents of the gambling monopoly, declares: "The Kentucky Jockey Club had to maintain its privilege by controlling always enough legislators to outvote the real Americans who would vote for equal rights for all and special privileges for none.

"The race-track operators have so far been successful. They have put money into primary and election campaigns. They have rewarded those who have been faithful to them. They have kept alive newspapers that ought to have died. They have advanced those men who would bow the knee to the pari-mutuel."

Huge Slush Fund Charged

The recent spread of race-track betting gives rise to numerous examples of the working agreement between politics and gambling. Early this year a determined effort was made to pass a constitutional amendment in New York substituting the pari-mutuel machine for the permissive race-track bookmaking law which, when enacted last year, nullified the Hughes anti-betting law.

Shortly before the bill came up in the Senate, reports were strongly current that a $250,000 slush fund had been raised by bookmakers to defeat the proposed amendment. The bill was killed in the Senate

In Massachusetts, the situation arose wherein a state representative, party floor leader and member of the House Rules Committee, also appeared before a legislative committee as paid counsel for promoters of dog racing. In a public protest, the spokesman for a prominent local organization declared, "It's a defiance of decent sentiment."

What's Going On in the Arts

'Parade' Revisited

THE Guild's new musical, "Parade," continues to agitate the muddy waters of the Back Bay. Intelligences have been insulted. Subscription blanks have been torn up in the lobby of the Colonial theater. Personages have departed in high dudgeon at the intermission.

Some of the subscribers have complained that when they go to the theater they expect to be entertained, not preached at. They are not amused by satire directed against institutions which have been not unprofitable to them. In Chicago once, some bankers objected to a theatrical performance. "We do not think," they said, "that you should make fun of golf." Similarly, these Bostonians resent the suggestion that all is not well in the best of all possible economic systems. It is well enough to make game of Presidents, Congressmen, even Supreme Court justices, as in "Of Thee I Sing," but it doesn't do to deride such fundamental institutions as high prices. Send for the militia!

Other subscribers have been frankly unable to grasp what the show is all about. So they describe it as dull. It is very human to condemn what you do not understand. And if you restrict your ambulations to the Public Garden and your reading to your favorite local newspaper, (Ed. Note: Not meaning The Christian Science Monitor of course), there are many things you will not understand. But it is not pleasant to be jarred out of a comfortable doze. And by the Theater Guild!

A second visit to "Parade" revealed that many changes have been made. The dramatic sketch, "Newsboy," which was responsible for much of the first-night viewing with alarm, had been removed. A few other skits had likewise disappeared. In their place four new items had been inserted. One of them, dealing with the Wild Boys of the Road, was wanting in action. The others were more effective. One shows what would happen at breakfast if family relations were conducted on the same basis as international affairs. Another discloses socialites disporting themselves at Palm Beach and chatting about the cold spell up North. Another carries to the stage the "deadly parallel" idea, with identical conversations carried on by a landlord and a tenant with their respective wives. It is very cleverly carried out.

Of course these three sketches, like many of those which puzzled some of the first-nighters, have a pretty heavy intellectual content. You have to be more or less aware of what is going on in the world in order to understand them. It is always a question how much intellectual content any audience can stand. It may be that the Guild will find it necessary to conduct lecture-recitals like those which prepare the neophyte for the Wagnerian rites at the opera house.

But granting a certain awareness in the audience, there is undoubtedly a good show here. It will take some working over yet, but if the producers will stick to the idea of being amusing, and save their heavy artillery for another stage and another occasion, the piece should go over.

L. A. S.

Copley Society

WILLIAM H. PIERSON JR. is a new exhibitor, holding forth for the first time in Boston at the Copley Society on Commonwealth Avenue. For the time, the galleries seem to be transformed conveying something of the direct and robust statement of modernism. It is mild, true enough, and probably elsewhere we should not even take the trouble to characterize the painter as "modern." But the Copley Society is in a class of its own.

Of particular interest are some rustic scenes of New England—we guess, for there is no catalogue. Mr. Pierson extracts the lines of design indicates the larger characterizing shapes and aims to promote the entire idea with the simplest statement possible. He succeeds in making a sturdy picture in which the massive, rounder characteristics of nature are dwelt upon. A barnyard scene is the best example of his method. The scene is witnessed from above, a concise, decorative depiction. It is related skillfully and attractively.

Restoration

A very good opportunity is extended to people with an interest in technical matters, at the Fogg Museum, Harvard. A large Italian picture now attributed to Girolamo di Benvenuto has been removed from its panel, the crumbling gesso taken from the back of it so that the picture may be replaced more solidly on the same panel. Not often do we have an opportunity to see a picture detached entirely from its mount. We may see the back surface, look right through the picture, for all there is now is the film of paint. We may study the underpainting also.

Other exhibits of pictures in the process of restoration disclose the admirable accomplishments achieved recently by experts. The Fogg Museum has made a specialty of restoration in its department of technical research.

D. A.

Russian Night at the Pops

A RUSSIAN program attracted a very large audience to the Pop concert at Symphony Hall last night. Policies change with the times and with the public taste. Formerly Sunday evenings were given over to "symphonic" programs, and no refreshments were served. Nowadays, all restrictions are off, and the Sunday evening programs consist of slighter material. The change evidently was satisfactory to the large public of last evening.

Mr. Fiedler devoted the central portion of the program to Tchaikovsky in his lighter moods—the "Nutcracker" Suite, the Andante Cantabile, the last movement of the Fourth Symphony. Mossolov's "Soviet Iron Foundry" was listed in the final group. But the most delightful music we heard was among the miscellany of the first section—the Prelude to Moussorgsky's "Khovanstchina."

Illinois Socialists Launch Campaign

DECATUR, Ill., May 13 (AP)—At a state convention, attended by several national leaders, the Socialists of Illinois yesterday proposed a new policy, in an effort to draw farmer, labor and other discontented groups together to make their organization a serious third party contender.

Adopting unanimously a resolution which leaders said might afford a national program in the 1936 campaign, the state organization voted to discard the "Socialist" label politically in Illinois and become a "Federated Party."

Leaders explained the move was frankly intended to win over to their political program all Socialist elements, whether actual party members or not, organized labor, the Illinois Workers Alliance (an organization of relief clients), and farmers displeased with the agricultural and other policies of the Administration.

The Socialist name will be retained, however, in the party's educational work.

Sterling Products, Inc., Net

Sterling Products, Inc., and subsidiaries report for the quarter ended March 31 net profit after taxes and all charges of $2,329,383, equal to $1.44 a share on 1,750,700 shares. This compares with net profit of $2,773,796, or $1.58 a share, in the like quarter of 1934.

Unmandated Land Restored to France

(Continued from Page 1)

posed of Klonga, which "has only just come to light" in London.

And, more important, as to The Camaroons. This vast and once-coveted territory was first acquired by Germany in the Bismarckian days of the late eighties. French Equatorial Africa bounded it to the south. In 1911, after Germany and France had squabbled in the Morocco crisis, France ceded to Germany an additional 107,000 square miles bounding Kamerun to the south and east. It became an integral part of Germany's African Empire.

What Treaty Says

Article 22 of the Versailles Treaty sets forth what should happen to German colonies and territories which as a consequence of the war "have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the state which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world." It is stated that to such there 'should' be applied mandatories as the best method to develop and care for such peoples." Article 22 further specifies that the character of the mandate shall differ according to the "stage of development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic conditions and other similar circumstances."

Under Article 125 (having to do with "German Colonies") "Germany renounces all rights under the conventions and agreements with France of Nov. 4, 1911, and Sept. 28, 1912, relating to Equatorial Africa."

It would seem that under the Versailles Treaty both KiOnga and The Cameroons—the one of the east of Africa and the other on the west coast—passed respectively to Portugal and France.

Returned to France

It is thus clear that despite Article 22 and its expression as to the desirability of German colonies and territories being mandated, certain tracts were returned directly to powers which formerly owned them.

Out of what was known as the Cameroons and owned by Germany—a total of 290,000 square miles—Great Britain got 30,000 square miles under mandate to the League, and France was charged with a mandate over the 166,000 square miles a-joining to the south and east. In addition, there was a direct grant of 107,000 square miles to be added to French Equatorial Africa—a return of that same tract which France had ceded to Germany in 1911 as compensation for Germany's recognition of French suzerainty in Morocco. So that maps of today show this tract incorporated within French Equatorial Africa, while "the Cameroons" designate the mandated t rritory under French and British control.

The volume of Colonial Tariff policies, published April 21, 1922, page 269, says of France's 166,000-square-mile mandate: "This figure does not include the 107,000 square miles ceded by France to Germany in 1911 and reacquired by France according to the French interpretation of Article 125 of the Treaty of Peace with Germany."

Again, the whole story was told succinctly in these words.

All the arguments for mandated treatment expressed graphically in the Monitor's London article when applied to the pocket handkerchief of Kionga apply in multiplied measure in the Kamerun territory.

Roosevelt's Policies Get Strong Ally In Senator Chavez

SANTA FE, N. M., May 13 (AP)—An ardent champion of Roosevelt policies, Dennis Chavez, who served in two Democratic houses, was appointed May 11 to the Senate seat of the late Bronson M. Cutting, independent Republican and occasional critic of the Administration.

Mr. Chavez accepted an appointment tendered by Gov. Clyde Tingley to fill the vacant Senate chair until 1936 and announced he will drop his contest of the election of Mr. Cutting, against whom he ran last November. He had disputed the 1200-vote majority for Mr. Cutting.

In 1936 Mr. Chavez said he will be a candidate to fill the remainder of Mr. Cutting's term, which expires in 1940.

The Governor, running mate with Mr. Chavez on the Democratic ticket in the last election, said Mr. Chavez was "a natural selection" to fill the vacancy caused by Senator Cutting's death in an airplane accident last week.

The new Senator will give the Democrats 69 seats in the Senate, five more than two-thirds of the entire membership, and will reduce Republican membership to 24, its lowest in more than 50 years.

Bonus advocates claimed the appointment added one more vote to their list of those who will vote to override the President's contemplated veto of the Patman bill even though the Governor described his appointee as "wholeheartedly a supporter of President Roosevelt's program."

College Communism Probed in Illinois

CHICAGO, May 13 (AP)—A State Senate committee headed by Richey V. Graham, son-in-law of the late Mayor Anton Cermack, today sought to learn whether Illinois college students are being infidenced by Communistic propaganda.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days, 9 to 5, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Recent accessions to the departments of paintings and prints: Contemporary English prints; stipple engraving. Free guidance at 11 o'clock.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10 to 4, free guidance at 11; admission 25 cents; music at 2:45. On Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; closed Sundays and holidays. Contemporary water colors. Through May 25. Medieval illuminated manuscripts and old master drawings loaned by the Pierpont Morgan Library. May 31. Architecture in prints. Through June 30.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—German graphic art of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Through May.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain—Open week days and holidays from 9 to 5; Sundays from 1:30 to 5. Admission free. Exhibitions include "The Story of Mollusks." Also X-ray photographs and descriptive labels.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Nineteenth century paintings in all varieties. Rogers groups.

Number Ten Gallery—Exhibition by New Hampshire Art Club. Through May 18.

Boston City Club—Exhibition of books from the Italian Government.

Foster Brothers—Exhibition of color prints.

Goodman-Walker—Water colors by Katharine Sturgis.

Junior League—Photographs by Eliot Porter.

Old Corner Lending Library—Lithographs and drawings by Dudley Morris. Through May 31.

Copley Society—Paintings by William H. Pierson Jr. Through May 17.

Doll & Richards—Paintings by E. Barnard Lintott. May 18.

Guild of Boston Artists—Spring exhibition by members.

Women's City Club—Paintings by Emma Fordyce MacRae, A. N. A. (Mrs. Homer Swift). Through May 20.

Boston Art Club—Members' show. Through May 25.

Book Art Club—Members' show, through May 25.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Water colors by Frances Lee. Through May 27. Nature exhibit of specimens and amateur equipment. Through May 31.

The Architects' Shop—Water color sketches by Henry Crowell Jr. Through May 17.

Children's Art Center—Exhibition by Emmy Zweybruck of Vienna. Through May 25.

Holman's Print Shop—Oriental prints and paintings, May 13-25.

Vose Galleries—Water colors by John Barnard.

Grace Horne Galleries—Circus and Theater in Art. Water colors by Elizabeth Lee Through June 1.

Twentieth Century Club—Pastels and pencil drawings by Frank M. Rines. Through May.

[Art Exhibitions are listed in the Monitor each Monday.]

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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Local Classified

United States and Canada

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APARTMENTS TO LET

LIVE In One of Boston's Choicest Apartment Buildings
RIVERWAY MANOR
One and Two-Room Kitchenette Suites
Fur. or unfur. Modern in every way. Free Frigidaire. 15 minutes Park St.
214 Riverway, Boston LONGwood 3600

BOSTON—4-room apartment, electric refrigeration, 516 Park Drive near Beacon St. Com. 2198 or Mid. 2395-J.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C.—266 West 11th—Five rooms or two-room suite; private entrance; garden; Electrolux; summer, Watkins 9-6735.

BEAD RESTRINGING

BEADS Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable, 35c up to 20 in.
ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

BUNGALOWS On Prudence Island in the middle of Narragansett Bay for rent for season. Address J. D. SAWYER, 16 Warren Ave., Pawtucket, R. I.

CHAIRS RENTED

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent
Banquet and Bridge Tables
Phone LIBerty 8077 Pettingill & Pear
77 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING and alterations; expert in designing and fitting difficult figures; reasonable prices. MARY H. RYDER, Hotel Minerva, opp. The Mother Church, Boston. Ken. 6380.

DRESSMAKING and alterations, moderately priced; will call at your home.—Mrs. Berber, 68 Thayer St., N. Y. C. Lorraine 7-8804.

FUR STORAGE

FUR STORAGE Call LIBerty 9583
WINTHROP FURS, Inc.,
250 Devonshire St., Boston C. H. Anderson.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG women, Christian Scientists, well recommended, to assist with nursing in established sanitorium for Christian Scientists. Write X-20, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG WOMAN as housekeeper in family of three; should be good cook and understand care of young children. EDITH H. CHURCH, Route 5, Ithaca, N. Y.

HOUSES FOR SALE

MALDEN MASS., West Side—Ideal suburban home, 9 rooms, automatic oil burner, 2-car garage; 10,000 ft. land; $6500. Mal. 3073.

LAUNDRESSES

SWEDISH laundress desires laundering to do at home; will call and deliver; references. MRS. E. LAWSON, 105 Salman St., W. Roxbury, Mass. Par. 5814-M.

MOTOR TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. Caldwell, Inc.—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash. N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678—0034-W
11 DANA ST., SOMERVILLE, MASS.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE; storage household goods; private rooms; household removals; packing, shipping. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Tel. Edgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers. Storage. New Padded Vans. 148 Hemenway St., Boston. KENmore 3023

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2490.

MUSICIANS WANTED

AUDITION
For soloist, organist, Thursday, May 23, First Church of Christ, Scientist, Rockville Centre, N. Y. Reply Music Committee.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

HIGHEST PRICES FOR OLD GOLD
HALPER'S 181 MASS. AVE. BOSTON

REST HOMES

GARDEN OF CANADA, 30 Miles from Niagara Falls—Vale of Avoca, Rest Home, in Fruit Belt; guests may enjoy quiet study; lovely country. MRS. NELLIE BRISCOE, Grimsby, Ont., Can.

REAL ESTATE

BUYING OPPORTUNITY—STONEBRIDGE FARM—Show place of Connecticut, located West Redding, formerly property of Mark Twain, accessible N. Y.; house comprises 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, living room, dining room, sun room, music room completely, beautifully furnished; servants' quarters, bath, 80 acres, all necessary farm equipment plus 6 miles picturesque bridle path, natural swimming pool; also cottage used as hunting lodge; estate abounds in fruit trees, flowers, evergreens; must be seen to be appreciated. P. H. STROHMENGER, 10 E. 40th, New York City.

$4500—MILTON, MASS.
Sell at sacrifice to settle estate, cost $16,000; large corner lot, excellent location, oak and gumwood finish, 2 kitchens, 2 sun parlors, fireplace, tile bath, toilet and lavatory, oil heat, Frigidaire, 2-car garage. Call Canton 0195-R.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Coolidge Corner, 62 Marion St.—Pleasant room on first floor, also on second floor, board optional. Longwood 8492.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 100 Northern Ave. (181st)—Quiet, homelike, outside breakfast optional; convenient church, transportation. Apt. 67, Washington Heights 7-1636.

N. Y. C.—Large sunny room for business woman; small private family; near church, Riverside Drive; elevator apartment. Au. 3-4648.

N. Y. C., 2025 B'way, Apt. 4-D—Double, outside, comfortable room near church; convenient transportation. Lock.

N. Y. C., 1366 St. Nicholas Ave., Apt. 5I—Large, light room adjoining bath; elevator; reasonable. WA. 7-0309.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 2018 Jackson St. N. E., ½ Block from R. I. Ave.—Furnished double room with private bath; garage optional; gentlemen; $5 weekly. Potomac 3811-W.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

Oriental Rugs CLEANED, REPAIRED by experts. Fine Hooked Rugs for sale. YACOBIAN BROS., 521 Boylston St., Boston. Tel. KENmore 4439. Est. 1904.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

MONTREAL, P. Q.—Educated women, with sales ability, wanted for spare time telephone work in own home soliciting subscriptions; good commission. Telephone LAncaster 8414.

SALESWOMEN wanted, Westchester, N. Y.; good commission selling Janalene Dresses and Lingerie. Julia Bath, 25 Anderson St., New Rochelle 4980.

SITUATIONS WANTED

BOSTON—Colored couple; cook, butler and chauffeur; 4 years in last position. Tel. Highland 6134.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

Counsellor Arts, Crafts, Dietitian, experienced handling groups of children. Write Box H-17, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

PROVIDENCE R. I.—Attendant companion; loving service given; secretary, stenographer; graduate Bryant & Stratton College. L-43 The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TRAINED librarian with many years' experience is desirous of change, college or private library preferred. X-19, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

WIDOW desires position as housekeeper adult family, motherless home or ladies' companion. MRS. BUTLER, R. F. D. 1, Manchester, N. H.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing. Arcade Typewriter, 50 Boylston St., Boston.

United States

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

Letter Writers Service
(FORMERLY LET-O-RITER)
907 15TH ST. N. W. ROOM 403
Multigraphing, Mimeographing, Addressing, Mailing, Personalized Letters
Prompt and Courteous Service
NAtional 4067

PEELER'S DRY CLEANING SERVICE
2300 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N. E.
Cleaning Pressing NORTH 1413 Dyeing Repairing
Fur Coats, Cleaned, Glazed, Relined, Stored, $12
Send with confidence knowing they will be properly handled.

INSURANCE
E. W. McCARRY
435 SOUTHERN BLDG.
DISTRICT 0762

MILLINERY HEMSTITCHING HOSIERY
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
MARY G. FIELDING
GOWNS EXCLUSIVE STOCK
MRS. RUTH A. HAYES
1756 Columbia Road N. W. *Open Evenings*

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON
(Continued)

Elizabeth May Beauty Shop
Complete Beauty Service
Open Evenings
201 COLORADO BUILDING
14TH AND G STS. N. W.
District 2680

ORRIN A. FOSTER
Endowment and Annuities
Auto and Fire
INSURANCE
1103 VERMONT AVE. N. W.
Office Phone NATIONAL 1993
Residence Phone CLEVELAND 9130

NASH FLOOR CO.
Floor Scraping and Finishing
1016 20TH ST. N. W. WEST 1071

MAINE

AUBURN

DILL'S TEXAS SERVICE STATION
C. L. DILLINGHAM, Prop.
GAS—OIL
GREASING
TIRES
Court and Spring Sts.

SHOES REPAIRED
Mean Money Saved
Try Our Expert Work
at Moderate Prices
ROBERT W. VICKERY
154 TURNER STREET

FRANCIS ELECTRICAL CO.
ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
PHILCO RADIOS
MAYTAG WASHING MACHINES
and All Kinds of Electrical Work
74 MAIN STREET TEL. 4642

GRADUATION SUITS
OUR SPECIALTY
Everything in Suits, Shoes and Furnishings
L. E. FLANDERS & CO.
62 COURT STREET Phone 876

BANGOR

Rines-Ho.
43 MAIN STREET
LADIES' SHOP
SMART FASHIONS
COATS, HATS, DRESSES and ALL ACCESSORIES
MARINETTE SPORTWEAR

NEW DRESSES *for Every Type*
KICKERNICK UNDERWEAR
SLENDERKNIT SPORTWEAR
Smith's SPECIALTY Shop
CRAIGLEIGH COATS, HATS, HOSIERY
BANGOR, MAINE *Opposite City Hall*

C. E. LEACH & SONS
MEATS *and* PROVISIONS
79 Pickering Square Dial 2-0023
266 Hammond Street Dial 6133

MILLER and BROWN
CLOTHING COMPANY
Clothing and Furnishings for Men and Young Men
Miller and Webster Corner
34 HAMMOND STREET

FAIRMOUNT BEAUTY PARLOR
EVERETT E. TIBBETTS
Scientific Care of Hair, Scalp and Face—Permanent Waving
554 HAMMOND ST. DIAL 4969

New Shoes for Spring
STANDARD SHOE STORE
48 Main Street
MENIHAN ARCHAID, WILBUR COON
and Other Fine Makes
Also BUSTER BROWN
Shoes for Children

Curran Company Boot Shop
72 MAIN STREET, BANGOR, MAINE
are the Agents for
Red Cross, Walk-Over and Selby Arch Preserver Shoes for Women

LEWISTON

Boston Tea Store
S. S. WOODBURY, Prop.
CANDIES, FANCY and STAPLE GROCERIES
"Better Foods at Fair Prices"
249 MAIN STREET TEL. 153
DELIVERY SERVICE

"SOCIETY GIRL" FOUNDATION
Just arrived—suitable for graduation.
Prices from $2.00 to $3.50
"Perfect Fit Guaranteed"
BEDELL & FRANK
91 LISBON STREET

Home Baked Beans
Pea Beans—Yellow Eyes—Kidneys
BROWN BREAD
Ready Saturday Noon
Lewiston Home Bakery
131 LISBON STREET
Auburn Home Bakery, 122 Court St., Auburn

The Air-Tred Shoe
FOR WOMEN
The patented air filler cushions every step you take.
"Shoes for the Entire Family"
MAYNARD'S BOOT SHOP
180 LISBON STREET
"The Store of Friendly Service"

NEW HATS
including broad brims in rough straws; also "sports" hats in bouclé, felt and soft fabrics.
Prices are for lower than their quality indicates.
The Pickering Hat Shop
Tel. 909 Lewiston 30 Sabattus Street
"THE BEST, ALWAYS"

MAINE

PORTLAND

WESTBURY FROCKS
$3.95
The height of smartness in cotton frocks for street, home and general wear. Distinctive weaves—distinctive colors—distinctive styles—make Westbury shirt frocks popular with women of discriminating taste.
★
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.
522 CONGRESS STREET

GENERAL ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
and Home Appliances
Washers—Radios
Vacuum Cleaners—Ironers
Gould-Farmer
Fuel Oil Company Range Oil
70 FREE STREET

Lamey-Wellehan
Announces
the Premier Showing of a Complete Assemblage of
I. Miller Beautiful Shoes
539 Congress Street, Portland, Me.

Langley's 630-634 Congress St., 599 Congress St. Union Station
J. O. LANGLEY
Famous for Quality Food and Service. When in Portland, give us a call

HARMON'S
FOR
Flowers
10 Brown St. Tel. 4-2196
Member Florists' Telegraph Delivery

SOUTH PORTLAND

MARYLAND

CUMBERLAND

Now showing a Complete Collection of New Summer Merchandise. Coats, Suits, Millinery and Accessories.
EVELYN BARTON BROWN
33 N. LIBERTY ST., CUMBERLAND, MD.
PHONE 336

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained:
Tel.: 1046. Address: 53 South St.
Open daily 9 to 11 a. m., except Saturday
Look for New Hampshire display advertisements in the news section.

GORDON'S Fish Market
Fresh Halibut
Fresh Mackerel
and Lobsters!
Also a complete line of
Monarch Canned Goods
12 PLEASANT STREET Tel. 894

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal and New England Coke
29 NO. MAIN ST. Tel. 364 and 365

Dunbar's Drapery Shop
12 SCHOOL STREET
CONCORD, N. H.
DRAPERIES
Distinctly Different

MOHICAN MARKET AND BAKERY
9 South Main Street
QUALITY FOODS
More for a Dollar Than a Dollar Will Buy Elsewhere

BETTY ALDEN'S
Dress Shop
Shoes
NEWEST STYLES
NEWEST FABRICS
NEWEST SHADES
at Modest Prices
70 NO. MAIN STREET

TENNEY COAL CO.
HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS

Diversi Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 DURGIN AVE. Phone 2100
Retail Dept., 10 N. Main Phone 1370

The FRIENDLY SHOP
All that's NEW in MILLINERY!
Straws that flatter the matron. Large brim Dressy Hats, Leghorn, Felts and Fabrics for Sport Wear.
FROM $1.95 TO $7.50
GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS!
69 North State Street Phone 1318

"Say It With Flowers"
from
Greene's Flower Shop
FLORIST and DECORATOR
Manchester, N. H. Concord, N. H.
Member Florists Telegraph Del. Association

YOUR
NEMO-FLEX CORSET SHOP
The Marcy Store
79 No. Main Street, Concord, N. H.
also
TRIPLETOE Hosiery and "BEAMPRUFE" Slips

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD (Continued)

GROCERIES

Tam-O-Shanter Brand Canned Goods

The Economy Store
The Gifford Store
The Concord Public Market
The Derry Store
The Curtice Store

CITY **COAL** COMPANY

Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite

87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
NUTE B. FLANDERS, Mgr.

Bridge & Byron
PRINTERS
12 WARREN ST. CONCORD, N.H.

Smart ACCESSORIES

That paint a luscious Summer picture in fruit colors

HARRY G. EMMONS

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

HALL BROS. CO.
FUEL OIL—RANGE OIL
Highest Quality—Prompt Delivery
TELEPHONE 1100

Dora's Smart Shop
36 NORTH MAIN STREET

SMARTER CLOTHES
at Lower Prices
Hardy and McSwiney
"HAR-MAC"
Good Clothes
For Men and Boys
31 NO. MAIN ST. CONCORD, N. H.

STATIONERY GIFTS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
The LATEST BOOKS *on Sale and in our Rental Library*
E. C. Eastman Co., Inc.
120 NORTH MAIN STREET

DRI-SHEEN PROCESS
"Food for Fabrics"
Member New Hampshire Cleaners and Dyers Association
Parisian Dry Cleaning Co.
"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"
13 So. State Street Concord, N. H.

HARPER METHOD BEAUTY SERVICE

Shampooing, Care of Scalp, Waving — Manicuring, Facials, Cosmetics
HARPER METHOD SHOP
14 PARK STREET
TEL. 2301 CONCORD, N. H.

INSURANCE
is our Business
SERVICE
is our Motto
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
Dustin & Smith Ins. Agency
88 NORTH MAIN STREET TEL. 1719

LACONIA

J. P. Pitman & Co.
Bay State Paints
Varnishes, Lacquers, Brushes
Complete Line of Hardware
FISH AND GAME LICENSES ISSUED
519 MAIN STREET TEL. 359

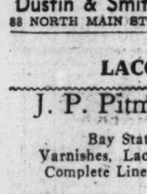
MANCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
288 CONANT STREET Telephone 6604

IRRESISTIBLE HATS
Taffetas, Sports or Large Leghorns
Specially purchased and specially priced

Styles that are youthful, charming and exceptional.
MISS MARY CAHILL
68 HANOVER STREET



PLANNED CHARM! Truly charming home interiors never simply "happen." Rooms whose smart character remains with you long after a visit are results of careful planning. Our services will help you.
The Drapery Studio
30 West Central

Karl W. Polson
Kalsomining, Paperhanging and Painting Reasonably and Neatly Done
34 MASSABESIC ST.
Tel. Office 3146 Res 4819-W

Still's Nurseries
Landscaping and Designing
Latest and Best Varieties Hardy Perennials
Rock Gardens a Specialty
Evergreen Shrubs
Nursery and Greenhouse
192 MAMMOTH ROAD Tel. 3030

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

Pick Your
Sport Clothes
and
Summer Suits
from New Hampshire's Greatest Selection
Chas. M. Floyd Co.
COMPARE OUR VALUE WITH ALL OTHERS

Esmond Blankets
Actual tests show Esmond Pelage Process has proven 18% warmer, lighter and longer life.
Spring Display of Curtains Quaker Lace, Ruffled and Cottage Sets, Open Mesh and Coarse Filets.
C. A. HOITT CO.
Valley and Wilson Sts. Tel. 1880

Lunches and Dinners

HOME MADE PASTRY
"It it's Scott's it's good"
SCOTT'S TEA ROOM
Webster and Union Sts. Phone 5644

Maisonette Frocks
This Is to Be a WHITE Year
White for Graduation, for Lodge Work, for Sport Wear or for Afternoon.
You will want to see our charming styles—for appointment in your own home call
Mrs. Roscoe Chipman Phone 371
58 SOUTH MAMMOTH ROAD

For Garden and and Lawn Seeds
Tools and Lawn Mowers
Also DuPont Paints
Manchester Hardware Co.
OPPOSITE MERRIMACK COMMON

Steele Service Store

815 CHESTNUT PHONE 296
776 ELM ST. PHONE 4567

NEWTON'S
SEAFOODS OF ALL KINDS
Buy Your Fish at a FISH MARKET
59 Manchester Street Phone 11

Chas. B. Kearns
Expert Shoe Repairing

73 HANOVER STREET
PHONE 282

GEORGE A. GILLIS
Sales and Service
United States Tires
Tubes — Vulcanizing
1306 Elm Street Phone 3950-W
You pay no more down and nothing per month to reserve next winter's supply of
Contract Price $12.50 — Manchester Coke — Cash Price $12.00
SALE CLOSES JUNE 15TH
MANCHESTER GAS. CO.

SPORTING GOODS
AND
SHOE FINDINGS
F. F. OSGOOD CO.
1034 ELM STREET

PORTSMOUTH

Chick Motor Company
58 STATE STREET
Phone 614 Open Evenings
Headquarters for Grunow Refrigerators and Radios
ONLY GRUNOW USES SAFE CARRENE

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

Mrs. John F. Hubbard
REAL ESTATE
and INSURANCE
136 Bellevue Ave. Telephone 317

George Bowen Coal Company
BOWEN'S WHARF
Tel. 915

Broadway Spa
SPECIALIZING
Harlow's Ice Cream
Home-cooked Luncheons Served Daily 12:00 to 2:00
96 BROADWAY Tel. 4380

GREASON'S LAUNDRY
The Best in Laundry Service
337 THAMES ST. Phone 2417

PROVIDENCE

Are Your Policies in Force?
GAMWELL & INGRAHAM
Established 1904
PHONE FOR COMPLETE INSURANCE SERVICE
16th Floor New Industrial Trust Bldg.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

BARROWS COAL CO., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
TEL. 952 BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

BUCKINGHAM & FLIPPIN
High Class Jewelers and Opticians
LYNCHBURG VIRGINIA

CRUTCHFIELD'S
Cleaners and Dyers
LYNCHBURG, VA.

D. Moses & Co.
THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL
See our new Summer Materials, etc., in Every Department
LYNCHBURG VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

SHOE REPAIRING
of the BETTER KIND
EISENMAN'S SHOE HOSPITAL
137 26TH STREET PHONE 1898

JEWELRY!
For Graduation—A Lasting Gift
Barclay & Sons
2605 WASHINGTON AVENUE

NORFOLK

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis Furniture Company
Granby St., Cor. Main

Compeco Dye Works Inc.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning—Pressing—Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

Southern Manor Fruits and Vegetables
the Last Word in Quality
Sold at PENDERS

RICHMOND

JONES & DAVIS, Inc.
Interior Decorators
Renovators, Furnishers
2033 WEST BROAD Dial 59179

JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E BROAD ST
MEN'S KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
WOMEN'S SPORTS APPAREL
Dial 4-8661 WILLARD BATTERIES

WEILER SERVICE STATION
Incorporated
GOODYEAR TIRES
AMOCO GASOLINE
Allen Ave. and Broad St., Richmond

Select a Refined
GIFT
from
SCHWARZSCHILD'S
Kirk Silverware—Jewelry Novelties
2nd at Broad St., RICHMOND, VA.

The Ewart Cafeterias
112-114 NORTH FIFTH STREET
112-114 Market St. Norfolk, Va
522 13th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.
Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

F. W. DABNEY & CO.
(Broad at Fifth)
Shoes for the Entire Family
ENNA JETTICK {5.00 / 6.00}
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."

JAMES OPTICAL COMPANY
204 N. 5th Street Dial 21492

SARAH LEE KITCHEN

SMITHFIELD HAM
(Wafer thin)
Bread, Cakes, Pies, Salads, Aspics, Beaten-Biscuits, Sandwiches, etc.
701 W. GRACE DIAL 32805

Didenhover & Du Bois
Incorporated
505 E. Grace, Richmond, Va.
Correct
Feminine Apparel
Watch for REAL VALUE in Bargains Here

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

SHOE REPAIRING
HAT CLEANING
SHOE SHINING
DYEING—QUICK SERVICE
King's Shoe Rebuilders
Formerly "City Shoe Rebuilders"
808 QUARRIER STREET
Between Capitol and Hale
CHARLESTON, W. VA.

Store Your Furs Now
Reasonable Rates
ROYAL FUR CO.
912 Quarrier St., Charleston, W. Va.

CLARKSBURG

Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
"A Merchandising Service that enables you to buy with Confidence"

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
HAMPTON BROTHERS
Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
STORES
928 Third Avenue
Corner 9th Avenue at 1st Street
1209 Fourth Avenue
1012 16th Street
741 Sixth Avenue
1010 Tenth Street
1201 Adams Avenue
3rd Avenue at 26th Street

Phone 4141
for Cabs
SERVICE CAB CO.
Formerly Black & White Cab Co.

HAYDEN'S GROCERY
Premier Brands of
Canned Goods
Choice Delicatessen
Frank's Milwaukee line of Sausages

U. S. TIRES
GENERAL ELECTRIC WASHERS
REFRIGERATORS AND RADIOS
Convenient Terms
Thackston Bros. Tire Co.
6th Avenue, 10th Street Phone 5171

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Calgary M 2866, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.

Phone M 4470 Residence L 2412, L 1768
JAMES MORRIS
FLORIST and SEEDSMAN
WEDDING BOUQUETS FLORAL DESIGNS
331A—8th Ave. West

SHOES
Quality Shoes at a Price—
$3 to $7
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
209 8TH AVENUE WEST

The KELVIN
Ladies' Wear Co.
Hosiery, Gloves, Lingerie, etc.
805A FIRST STREET W.
Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER AND PAINTS
City Hall Corner

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary
TELEPHONE M 3277

Johnston's Ladies' Wear Ltd.
334 EIGHTH AVENUE WEST
CALGARY, ALBERTA
We specialize in quality and service at moderate prices

HENRY BIRKS & SONS Ltd.
314 Eighth Ave. W., CALGARY
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware
China—Novelties—Leather
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing

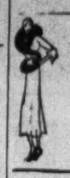
JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

ALBERTA

EDMONTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 2-6026, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 to 5 daily except Saturday, 103 Commercial Bldg.
Look for Canada Display Advertising in the News Section.



NOTICE
Don't forget to visit
"The House of Youth"
Where they meet the style and beat the price
At DUNCAN'S LADYWEAR Ltd.
10307 Jasper Avenue
EDMONTON, CANADA

SHOES
Quality Shoes at a Price—
$3 to $7
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton
Shop at Edmonton's Own Store
AN INSTITUTION THAT HAS SERVED THE CITY AND COUNTRY FOR 48 YEARS.

JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

Arctic Fur Co.
STORAGE
REPAIRING — REMODELING
Mr. R. Shore, formerly Northern Alberta Furriers, is now associated with us.
10613 JASPER AVE. EDMONTON, ALTA.

Hudson's Bay Company
Children's Clothing
for the warmer weather—excellent selections in our Children's Department.
PHONE 27141

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER

THE VINEYARD
FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
Stores Where Quality Leads

1054 Robson Street	Trin 3040
2943 Granville	Bay 6342
2355 West 4th	Bay 947
3708 West 10th at Alma	Bay 363
4250 Dunbar	Bay 252

Welch's CANDY SHOP
makes all its own sweets and believes them worthy of your patronage.
814 Robson Street, Vancouver, B. C.

"The House of Diamonds"
O. B. ALLAN Ltd.
JEWELLERS
Gold and Silversmiths
Granville and Pender Sts., Vancouver

R. C. Purdy
Home-Made Chocolates
We send these Famous Chocolates to many countries.
675 GRANVILLE—2843 GRANVILLE

Granville Bros.
CLEANERS and DYERS
We Also Clean Carpets and Rugs
Third Avenue and Granville
Bayview 45

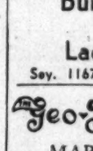
E. CHAPMAN, Ltd.
Burberry Coats
for
Ladies and Men
Sey. 1167 633 GRANVILLE ST.

Geo. H. Hewitt Co.
MARKING DEVICES
BRASS SIGNS and BRONZE TABLETS
732 HOMER STREET Vancouver, B. C.

Sow
RITCHIE'S SEEDS
"The Best Procurable"
840 GRANVILLE STREET SEY. 2405

LUMBER
Building Material
Sash and Doors
Fletcher-Wells Lumber Co.
1615 MAIN STREET SEY. 910

Gentlemen's English Foulard Ties, $1 and $1.50
Fred. Holmes
High-Grade Men's Wear
2845 GRANVILLE STREET



See the Latest
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
(Described in tomorrow's issue)
J. W. Kelly Piano Co. Ltd.
659 GRANVILLE STREET

STAR LAUNDRY
In addition to all lines of laundry work we offer a special feature
TINTING TABLE LINEN
at a low cost
Something New in Western Canada
Phone Sey. 1424 1116 Richards Street

Marpole Coal Co., Ltd.
COAL
1001 MAIN ST. Seymour 210
Fine footwear from famous makers awaits your selection at
INGLEDEW'S
Men's, Women's, Children's
INGLEDEW'S Limited
633 GRANVILLE STREET

BRITISH COLUMBIA (Continued)

VANCOUVER (Continued)

Tod & Manning
874 GRANVILLE STREET
High-Class Jewellers
and
Diamond Importers
We guarantee satisfaction.

SEE THE NEWEST CLOTHES
Spring Parade at
on Model Rungés
2566 GRANVILLE ST. VANCOUVER, B.C.

Clarke & Stuart Co.
Printers and Stationers
Custom Forms for NEW TARIFF
NOW READY
550 SEYMOUR ST. VANCOUVER, B. C.

DISTINCTIVE PRINTING AND STATIONERY...
MITCHELL-FOLEY LTD.
522 WEST HASTINGS ST.
OPPOSITE SPENCER'S LTD.

VICTORIA

ENGLISH BAKERY
Best of Bread and Cake
Fresh Daily
726 Fort Street Empire 9743

Quality Meats
STUART'S MEAT MARKET
WE DELIVER
Phone G 7138 1402 Douglas St.

THE HARPER METHOD
Scientific Beauty Culture

1207 DOUGLAS Ph. E. 4926

Batchelor - Kirkhams
Victoria
Pure Food Stores
We Solicit Your Grocery Orders

DIGGON-HIBBEN LTD.
Printers Stationers Booksellers
Office Furniture
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
1210 GOVERNMENT STREET

"Footwear Centre"
Highest grades at reasonable prices, of Footwear for Men, Women and Children.
Formal Outing and Sports Styles
WM. CATHCART CO., Ltd.
1208 (Woolworth Block) DOUGLAS ST.
GARDEN 6111

Malleck's
Limited
Women's Ready-to-Wear and Furs
1212 DOUGLAS STREET P 1632
KINGHAM-GILLESPIE

A Coal to Service Earth Crowning Ideal
THE CAPITAL SHOE REPAIRING DEPOT
A. J. Wakeman, Prop.
Solicits Your Patronage
(Near Cor. Govt.) 600 FORT STREET

Garden 9918
NEW METHOD LAUNDRIES LIMITED
Launderers Dyers and Dry Cleaners
VICTORIA, B.C.

MUNDAY'S
1203 DOUGLAS STREET
Sole Agents for
Vitality's
Famous Corrective Shoes
for Women
Sizes 3 to 11. Width AAA to EEE

WINNIPEG

You can whip our cream—but you can't beat our milk.
MILK CREAM BUTTER
201 101
Modern Dairy Ltd.

For Just That Better
DRY CLEANING and DYEING
PHONE 4-2-3-6-1
QUINTON'S
Cleaners • Dyers • Furriers

FOOT SAVER SHOE AGENCY
Rannard's
WINNIPEG SASKATOON
"By every test the very best"
CITY DAIRY
Limited
Milk Cream Butter
Hall Driver or Phone 87-847

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG (Continued)

Hudson's Bay Company
How Does Your Garden Grow?
Looking for help and suggestions for yours? Do visit our special Garden section on the Fourth Floor! You will find shrubs, lilac bushes, seeds, onion setts as well as tools.
FOURTH FLOOR

RED & WHITE CHAIN STORES
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated cooperatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office
WINNIPEG, CANADA

"Just Real Good Cleaners"
SCOTT'S
LIMITED
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
Just DIAL 80178 FOR SERVICE
Phone 42371 Phone 42372

WATSON'S GROCERY
786 Corydon Avenue

MEATS	SERVICE
GROCERIES	QUALITY
FRUITS	COURTESY

Phone for Prompt Delivery

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
32 Emerald Street, S. Baker 3320
Look for Ontario display advertising in the News Section.

Have You Tried Bag o' Wash
This is the sensational Modern Laundry Service that shows you in advance what your Laundry will cost. Try it. The prices given are for Bag o' Wash "A" (with clothes returned damp).
One Section 39c | Two Sections 69c | Full Bag 89c
Call R. 1442
City LAUNDRY
104 Main St. West, Hamilton
DRY CLEANERS

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
GARFIELD 2334

Hamilton's Drugs Limited
175 John St. S. Regent 1860
Main and Locke—Regent 2500
Cannon and Sherman—Garfield 8404
223 Kenilworth N.—Garfield 4422
Concession and E. 23rd St.—Garfield 7110
Main and Gage—Garfield 4234
KODAKS and FILMS
Developing and Printing
We Offer 24-hour Service
"We deliver anything anywhere"

For Insured and Guaranteed
DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
CLEANERS AND DYERS
194 King St., East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone B. 4615

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Fairmont 218, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.

Smallman & Ingram
Limited
LONDON, ONTARIO
Western Ontario's Big Department Store
Store your furs in our Scientific Storage Vaults. Minimum charge 2½ per cent of your own valuation.

SUPERTEST
superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CO. LTD
Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
50 employees. Modern equipment. 8 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars.
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met 1840

FEARNLEY'S
FINER FOODS
Full Line All Table Supplies
Bon Ami
"Hasn't Scratched Yet"
879 WATERLOO ST. AT GROSVENOR
MET. 5404-05 WE DELIVER

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones, 6 Motor Deliveries

IDEAL BAKERY
Quality Bread, Buns, Rolls, Pies, Cakes, etc.
Our drivers deliver gladly.
Special phone orders expected.
W. HEMPHILL, Mgr.
235 Grand Ave. Ph. {Met. 2795-W / Met. 2795-J

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

Hudson's Bay Company
How Does Your Garden Grow?
Looking for help and suggestions for yours? Do visit our special Garden section on the Fourth Floor! You will find shrubs, lilac bushes, seeds, onion setts as well as tools.
FOURTH FLOOR

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION

EVERYONE'S FRIEND
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors and special creations.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
Plants at
LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, ICKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, FOREST CAYUGA, CARGIL

CUMMING
The Clothier
394 Richmond Street, London, Ontario
Better Clothing for Men at Lower Prices
Also Stores at Stratford and Galt

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as the *Furniture House of Western Ontario.*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1178

All Canadian
FAMOUS
"Gilson" Products
A full line of Electric Washers, Ironers, Refrigerators for all needs. Furnaces, Blower Combines, Air-Conditioning Systems and Oil Burners.
J. W. EEDY, Mgr.
339 CLARENCE STREET MET. 7624

FINE QUALITY
DIAMONDS
WATCHES
JEWELLERY
GENUINE SHEFFIELD REPRODUCED ON COPPER
C. R. Sumner & Sons
LIMITED
THE RELIABLE JEWELLERS
MET. 5819 392 RICHMOND ST.

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES
Limited
Footwear Needs for All the Family
MEN WOMEN—CHILDREN
and we fit sizes properly
226 Dundas Street Met. 8238
55 Stores in Canada

Bargain BAG O' WASH
Costs Little—Saves Much
Forest City LAUNDRY • CLEANING
Met. 3881
E. R. JARMAIN LONDON

OTTAWA

USE
"Ottawa Dairy" LIMITED
MILK—from tested cattle, properly pasteurized.
BUTTER—choice and freshly churned.
ICE CREAM—of quality and flavor.
For Milk and Butter Phone Queen 1188
For Ice Cream Phone Queen 161

DEVLINS
FURS
Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel
76 SPARKS STREET

Phone Q. 3600
G. G. Crabtree Ltd.
GROCERS
333 ELGIN STREET OTTAWA
Foreign and Domestic Table Delicacies

Mc Intosh & Watts
The China Hall
245-247 Bank St. Near Laurier
Phone 4040 Queen

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
Coal—Coke—Wood—Fuel Oil
Queen 6800 234 BANK STREET

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES of HOSIERY

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

ONTARIO

TORONTO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Waverley 1782, 9:00 a. m. to 2:00 p. m. Daily. Look for Ontario display advertising in the news section.

Kate Crangle Dan — Corsetiere
Phoebe Wolfe Pullan — Lingerie Stylist

Sylphorm Shop
CORSETRY, LINGERIE, SPORTSWEAR
Made to Order
EIGHTY-TWO BLOOR ST. W. — Telephone
TORONTO, ONTARIO — Midway 1767

Kate J. Nicol
Woolnough Foundations
Models of Beauty and Excellence
Splendid assortment of Hosiery and Lingerie. Our goods are reasonably priced. A nice store to shop in.
RAnd. 2129 — 32 BLOOR ST. W.

Jo Anne Shoppe
Distinctive Millinery—Hosiery
1438 YONGE STREET (Near St. Clair)
MRS. E. AULD, *Designer*
Phone HYland 7984

The Best Food Served in the Best Way to the Best People
Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 ADELAIDE STREET E. — EL. 9855

CHRYSLER and PLYMOUTH
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
HOT POINT STOVES
Mills & Hadwin
Limited
3147 YONGE ST. — MO. 4343
14 Years' Continuous Service

RICHARD HONEYFORD
Barrister, Solicitor
Notary Public
631 Confederation Life Building
12 RICHMOND STREET EAST
Phone El 3836

FELKER BROS.
Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing
Repairing and Alterations
"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"
2911 DUNDAS ST. W. — Ph. LY. 2167

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS — PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Sts., Toronto

Miss Puritan says:—
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
PURITAN LAUNDRESS & DRYCLEANING SERVICE
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto
It costs no more than just "Any Milk"

Caulfield's
Selected Grade Milk
is satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto users.
PHONE US TO CALL

REAL SERVICE IN THE
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. — KINGSDALE 5007

Hairdressing
Nellie May — Vanity Shoppe
2218 QUEEN ST. E.
Ph. Howard 6720
184 ANNETTE ST. — Lyndhurst 7389

MARTHA HARPER
Hairdressing
SPECIALISTS IN ALL BRANCHES
1498 YONGE ST. (Upstairs) ROOM 7
Hyland 1638 — EDNA REAMAN

F. Lee Morton, B.A.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR
NOTARY
807 LUMSDEN BLDG. — Ph. Elgin 2248
TORONTO

MacKey's Bread
ntario's Leading Bakers for 20 Years."
"MELLO KRUST BREAD"
LLoydbrook 8500

FRANCIS
CLEANERS and DYERS
We Call and Deliver
1557 KINGSTON ROAD — HOWARD 3743

2% — Insured — Pick Up Service
FUR STORAGE
REMODELLING — REPAIRING
G. S. BEER
1161 ST. CLAIR AVE. W. — KE. 7378

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

TORONTO (Continued)

Good Shoes
for All Occasions
★
Agnew-Surpass Shoe Store Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET
TORONTO

Blankets Refluffed
After being carefully laundered in soft water, blankets are refluffed to their original cozy softness.
Mothproof blanket bag free.
Toronto LAUNDERERS and DRY CLEANERS Limited
LLOYDBROOK 2161

Bruce McKinnon
LADIES' WEAR
Featuring Slenderizing Styles for the Larger Sizes
27 Bloor Street West — Toronto

CAROLYN HEYES
Individuality in Corseting
41 Bloor St. W. — Kingsdale 3569
Midway 0546

Eunice McCall
Designer and Creator of
Smart Hats --- Remodelling
1211 Bay Street — North of Bloor

WINDSOR

F. W. NICHOLAS
invites you to fill up your car with gas and oil at his
WHITE STAR SERVICE STATION
We shall be happy to service your car with batteries, tyres and accessories.
TECUMSEH AT DOUGAL AVE.

ESTABLISHED 1910 — Dial 3-2456
Warren The Cleaner
Office and Plant
148 Crawford Ave. — Windsor, Ont.

Don F. Brown
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary
709 Guaranty Trust Building
Phone 3-5400
WINDSOR — ONTARIO

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Good Shoes for all occasions
Agnew-Surpass Shoe Stores Limited
1111 ST. CATHERINE — WEST

LINENS
for Every Occasion
BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX
Our Specialty
JUL. HEIM
1420 DRUMMOND STREET

STOP & SHOP
"The Canadian Owned Stores"
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
Use the Phone—We Deliver

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY—VALUE—SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Ave., Montreal
Phone: LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegram Delivery Association

SHAVER'S LAUNDRY
8 LAUNDRY SERVICES
Send Your Fine Linens
WI. 4115

Punde & Boehm Inc.
Established 1901
Hairdressers and Wigmakers
Artistic Haircut
1450 METCALFE ST. — LA 6136

Floor Wax and Paints
SHELLAC, VARNISH, STEEL WOOL
CLEANING POWDER AND LIQUID
WM. A. DOWD
LAncaster 2651
910-A ST. GEORGE STREET, MONTREAL

MONTREAL (Continued)

Safe-Reliable
FUR STORAGE
CLEANING - REPAIRS - REMODELLING
Dechaux
Plateau 3131

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

Your Furs are properly
INSURED
when given to us for
STORAGE
Remodelling and Repairing
JAY WOLFE INC.
Manufacturing Furriers
1193 Phillips Sq. — Lancaster 0929 or 7029

A. PICHET
HIGH CLASS FUR COATS
made to order
Remodelling
FUR STORAGE
Wilbank 6111 — 2170 St. Catherine St. W.

*DOLLARD 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal COMPANY LIMITED

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Buy With Confidence!
SIMPSONS
Guarantee is your full protection
THE ROBERT SIMPSON WESTERN LIMITED
REGINA, SASK.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week. 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

WHEN in Boston, U. S. A., live in apartments owned by the Shawmut Realty Trust; comfortably furnished suites, 1 to 4 rooms, $37-$56 monthly. Address SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24A Clearway St., Boston, Mass.

ARTISTS

FREE LANCE ARTIST specialising in fashion, figure and feature. Mountview 4024. Box W-31. 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

ROLLS-ROYCE—Lanchester; luxury cars at very low cost for all purposes; French spoken; also full garage service. W. Morris, Park 1414. 53 Holland Park Mews, London, W. 11.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

LIVERPOOL, 18—12.9 H. P. Austin, 5-seater tourer, comfortable, roomy, reliable, well-kept. Suit visitors from abroad. First licensed November, 1928; £80. WALLER, 3 Lynnbank Rd.

AUTOMOBILE TRIPS WANTED

YOUNG English couple making tourist trip to California early Fall wish join car party to share expense. Box W-30, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

HAMPSTEAD—Scotch lady wishes paying guests; comfortable house, 5 minutes Tubes, buses. 7 Belsize Sq. 'Phone Primrose 1351.

LONDON—A comfortable home is offered visitors to London, long or short periods; close Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens; constant hot water, telephones, separate tables; from 2 guineas. Bayswater 2039. Box M-959. 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Full or partial board; single or double rooms; Christian Scientists welcomed; near Finchley Road Station. Mrs. Thurston, 83 Greencroft Gardens, N. W. 6. MAIda Vale 7626.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

"BAIRN'S NEST" — (Formerly Wimbledon Children's Home); residential and daily nursery. Apply to Mrs. Hedgeland, 81 Finchley Lane, Hendon, N. W. 4. Tel. Hendon 1051.

BOOKBINDING

BOOK BINDER — ERNEST A. NEALE, 19 and 19a Werrington St. and 87 Stibbington St., London, N. W. 1. Phone Euston 1071, 1072

CARE FOR CHILDREN

CHILDREN welcomed in comfortable, happy home; every care given; excellent educational facilities near at hand; entire charge if desired. Mrs. Coughtrie, 35 Cadogan Rd., Surbiton.

CORSETIERES

ARTISTE EN CORSETS. To look slim and well dressed, wear a corset or belt made to measure by MME. B. FESTA
65 George St., Portman Sq., London, W. 1
Tel. Welbeck 6439
Agents for Kickernick Undergarments

DRESSMAKING

COURT DRESSMAKER Day and evening dresses, sports clothes, made to order from the latest Paris styles; own materials taken; remodelling. ANN GRESSHAM, 1 Beauchamp Place, London, S. W. 3. Kensington 4284.

ELOCUTION

FREDERIC SARGENT, B.Litt. (Sir Philip Ben Greet's Co., B.B.C., etc.), gives lessons in SPEECH, READING and ACTING, 31 Upper Bedford Place, London, W. C. 1. Museum 0562

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

NEW MALDEN, SURREY—The Malden Domestic Bureau (Miss Foster). Enquiries invited, home or abroad; posts available; no fees. Tel. MALden 0686. 107 Malden Road.

The Service Bureau
Employment Agency
Domestic Staff, Secretaries, Governesses and Nurses
114, Fulham Rd., London, S. W. 3. Ken. 3636

FARM PRODUCE

NORFOLK eggs, poultry, home-made jams, lemon-curd, Chivers Jellies. MR. TURNER, 13 Montagu Rd., Hendon, London, N. W. 4.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON, Bedford Park—1 minute buses, 4 minutes station, three self-contained flats, each 3 rooms, kitchen, bath and W. C.; recently structurally and expensively decorated in plaster-cast panelling; instant hot water, chromium lamp and fittings; garden; rent 27/6, 30/-, 32/6. Pritchard, 192, Hammersmith Road, W. 6. Riverside 3457 and 3616.

LONDON—Self-contained unfurnished flat, 3 large rooms, large kitchen; bathroom; pleasant quiet road near Ladbroke Grove Station; lovely all parts; £100 per annum; also large flat, £93 per annum. Owner, tel. Wordsworth 1652, Box W-32, 2 Adelphi Ter., London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, KENSINGTON, 47, Harrington Gardens and Camden Hill—Unfurnished, self-contained sunny flats overlooking gardens; large rooms, passenger lifts, constant hot water, central heating. Apply Store, 4 William Street, Knightsbridge. Sloane 3810.

LONDON, W. 8, Ealing Broadway—First floor flat, three bright airy rooms, one as kitchen; bath, etc.; gas, electricity; own meters; quiet house; rent £50, 54 Windsor Road. 'Phone PERivale 4021.

LONDON—Charmingly furnished maisonette with shady garden; 2 reception, 4 bedrooms, etc.; June to September; moderate terms. Broad, 13 Wetherby Gardens, Mn. Kensington.

WESTMINSTER (Vincent Square) — Cosy MAISONETTE to let furnished, 2 bedrooms, bath, 2 reception, 51 Buckingham Gate, S. W. 1. Victoria 8079.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

SALLY PAGE
Knightsbridge Galleries
58A, Brompton Road, London
Phone Kensington 2629 — Nr. Knightsbridge Tube
PERIOD AND MODERN FURNITURE from her own factory. Specialist in small pieces for flats and houses. Illustrated catalogue on application.

GIFTS

ARTISTIC hand-embroidered pochettes, blotters, and other gifts made in bright colours. MISS WATSON, 6 Manson Place, S. W. 7.

HAIRDRESSERS

LAY & MORETON, LTD.
Court Hairdressers, Beauty Culture and Manicure
60 Conduit St., London, W. 1. Tel. Regent 4782

HOME SHARING

NEAR LONDON—English family would welcome three or four girls whose parents are abroad, or girls from other lands, to their comfortable home. Box M-2392, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

HOUSES FOR SALE

SUTTON COLDFIELD—Charming detached house, back overlooking park; central heating; 2 reception rooms serving hatch; kitchen cookenheat grate; 3 large bedrooms, boxroom; modern conveniences; garage; glass-covered yard; gas-heated greenhouse, lovely garden; nearest offer £1050 freehold. Ashley House, Chester Road, Streetly.

HOUSES TO LET

ADORABLE Queen Anne cottage in Chelsea to be let furnished to careful tenant for short or long period; only room for 1 or 2 people; quite unique, and beautifully furnished. Write Flat 1, 15 Cheyne Place, London, S. W. 3.

HEART OF MENDIP—Delightful bungalow, living and 5 bedrooms, bath, garage; glorious views; 4 guineas; June onwards. Box W-7, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

INFORMATION BUREAU

YOUR FAMILY HISTORY—Family Histories, Pedigrees, and Genealogical Memoranda expertly traced from authentic English, Scottish and Irish Records; heraldic researches made. Genealogical Research Bureau, 175 Piccadilly, London, W. 1.

INSURANCE

MOTOR, buildings, property, stock, annuities, endowment, etc. Lloyd's and leading companies. HENRY J. BROWN, Insurance Broker, 83 Piccadilly and 50 Denton Road, LONDON, N. 8. Telephone Mountview 0285.

LAND FOR SALE

SURREY—Attractive building site for sale on picturesque estate; orchard; 80 ft. by 144 ft.; moderate price. Apply 17 Collingham Road, London, S. W. 5.

LAUNDRIES

AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY ACTON, W. 3. (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers' Research Association

OLD OAK FARM LAUNDRY
3 Bloemfontein Ave., Shepherds Bush, W. 12. All work hand-done, no chemicals; open-air drying; moderate prices. SHE. 3786.

The Crown Laundry Co. Ltd.
RIGAULT ROAD, FULHAM
Telephone Putney 0127
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Long Days Found Favorable To Short Waves by Dialers

Nations that have colonies are today the rulers of the short wave spectrum. Their great ether voices are the loudest and most powerful on short-wave listeners' dials everywhere.

Only a few years ago Great Britain started the present mode of world-wide shortwave radiocasting when it inaugurated its "Empire" system of transmissions for the British Commonwealth of Nations. The "empire idea" utilizes directional antennae to radiate special programs intended for set owners in different geographical zones of the world. Radiocasts are sent out at the most convenient times for the distant audiences, regardless of what the hour may be in London or Berlin.

Germany soon followed the empire scheme of transmission. During the past year other European nations have fallen in line; and today programs are being sent out on short waves from France, Portugal, Italy, Russia, Spain, Switzerland and a number of smaller stations. Most of these radiocasts can be readily tuned in by listeners scattered over the globe.

Probably the most confusing factor in the reception of high frequency radiocasts is the frequent changes in wavelength necessitated by daily and seasonal propagation conditions. Listeners, however, may be aided in receiving short-wave stations if they note the following conditions which generally prevail over the short wave spectrums.

From sunrise until approximately 11 a. m., stations thousands of miles to the east of the set location may be picked up on the 20 to 12 megacycle portion of the dial. After about 12 noon to sunset, most distant radiocasters to the east will be audible on the 12 to 6 megacycle markings, the lower frequency bands offering steadily improved signals as late afternoon and early evening draws on. After sunset, most of the far away stations to one's east will reach the listener via the 11 to 6 megacycle spectrums, while reception conditions on the higher frequencies will be rather quiet.

Programs from either the North or South are heard best on approximately the same wave lengths at these same corresponding times of the day. The 31-meter band (9.6 to 9.5 megs.) has always been a favorite spot for evening north-to-south transmissions, and it is on these waves that the two popular American stations, WIXK, Boston, and W2XAF, Schenectady, New York, so effectively cover the far-spreading lands of South America.

Those who desire to receive programs from foreign transmitters located to the west of them will find the channels above 7 megacycles favorable throughout the daylight hours. Through the night and during the early hours bordering sunrise, stations from western countries may be heard on any part of the dial between approximately 11 and 5 megacycles.

All-wave set owners should also observe that the coming of spring and warmer weather affects but little the signals that flash from across the seas. On the contrary, veteran listeners become quite jubilant about the longer days creeping over our Northern Hemisphere. These more lasting hours of sunshine mean reception until late evening on the higher frequency spectrums (above 9 and 10 megacycles)—those favored spots where turbulent summer atmospherics are now being filtered into mere feeble echoes of the obliterating crashes occurring in winter. G. L.

(A Monday short wave comment feature.)

Worth Knowing

TALL BUILDINGS "STRETCH" AND "SHRINK"
SIXTY WALL TOWER, NEW YORK CITY, IS AN INCH SHORTER IN THE WINTER
IF THE BUILDING WERE NOT HEATED IN THE WINTER IT WOULD SHRINK ABOUT EIGHT INCHES!

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The South Through A Windshield

25.

El Paso and Juarez

THE visitor to El Paso should first of all motor up over the Scenic Drive, which skirts Mt. Franklin. From vantage points along this remarkable bit of construction, he can see the city spread out in miniature; over there he glimpses Ciudad Juarez (sound Jua- as Wau-) and some smaller settlements in Mexico; then he can trace the course of the Rio Grande as it winds its muddy, shallow way down the valley; in every direction he sees mountains. A night trip over the drive is especially inspiring.

On the western approach to the drive, you pass the attractive buildings of the Texas School of Mines. (We inquired, but discovered that nothing has yet been done to memorialize the efforts of the man who made the school possible, H. E. Van Surdam.) You next look down on a $1,000,000 high school, and its stadium which seats almost 20,000.

Having gotten your bearings, you are ready to make your first dash across the river into adobe Mexico. The old mission will claim a portion of your interest; but you will soon find your way into the old market, one of the most interesting spots on the continent. Here, in the pungent atmosphere of chili and tamales, you can poke around among scores and scores of stalls, some displaying a hodge-podge of meats and grim sausages, some selling a quaint assortment of vegetables and fruit; but by far the most of them will be catering to you with every imaginable sort of curio.

You take a step, and a señorita importunes you to take along some of her Mexican blankets and serapes; you take another step, and dark-eyed pressure is brought on you to invest in some hand-hammered silver bracelets set with turquoise—or, would you like some opals? Now you are in a stall piled high with exotic pieces of bubble glass, in pink, pale green, or dark purple (a pitcher and six glasses for $1). Two steps more and you are in a colorful display of pictures fashioned entirely of bright feathers.

You move along and soon you are in a conglomeration of hand-fashioned wooden bowls decorated with primitive splashes of red, green, yellow, and black; over there are gourd platters ornamented in the black and white "finger-nail" technique; and yonder are gay reed mats and plaques, and gourd birds of all colors. You squirm through the imploring attendants, and now you are in a stall filled with gaudy pottery; across the way are loads of little men on horseback (made of woven fiber), odd statues, and minutely molded wax figures; and over there are the dressed fleas.

You pull away, and fall into the clutches of a Mexican selling every conceivable size and shape and color of basket. Over there are French perfumes (we priced a bottle at $7.50, which we later saw in Dallas, marked down to $19.

Now you pick your way over bin after bin of frijoles (Mexican beans); over there are women squatted around their tortillas (corn pancakes); and yonder is an elderly man almost hidden in his sombrero, hawking his tamales. And great strings of chili peppers everywhere!

When you drive from El Paso to Juarez, you drop back perhaps three centuries; but you wouldn't miss the trip for the world!—DAILY FEATURES EDITOR.

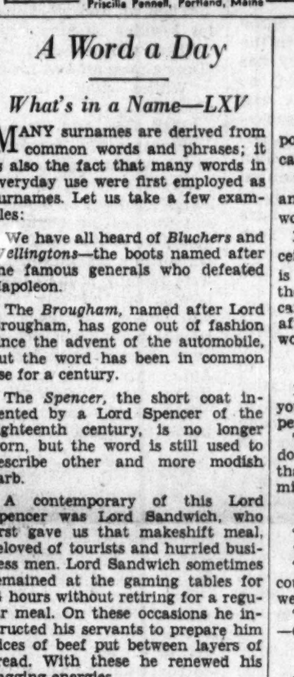
(To be continued.)

Daily Features

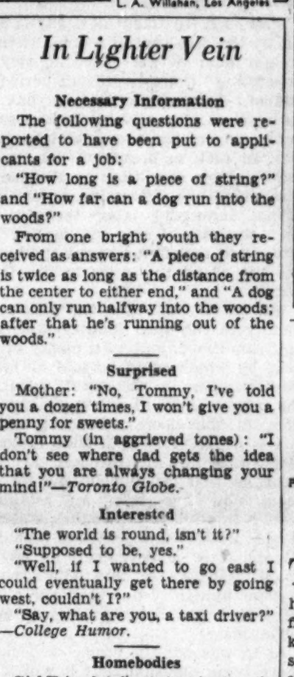
Some Smiles From the Juvenile Section of the Monitor Camera Club

Wash Day — Mrs. F. H. Wallace, Los Angeles

Bubbles — W. H. Webb, Tucson, Ariz.



Dressing Dolly — Priscilla Pennell, Portland, Maine



'What Shall I Say?' — L. A. Willahan, Los Angeles

Seaside Smiles — Mrs. V. S. Lias, London, England

Companions — Mrs. W. Talley, Pasadena

Meal Time — Esther Hayden, Framingham

"The Water's Fine!" — June de Bella, San Jose, Calif.

A Word a Day

What's in a Name—LXV

MANY surnames are derived from common words and phrases; it is also the fact that many words in everyday use were first employed as surnames. Let us take a few examples:

We have all heard of *Bluchers* and *Wellingtons*—the boots named after the famous generals who defeated Napoleon.

The *Brougham*, named after Lord Brougham, has gone out of fashion since the advent of the automobile, but the word has been in common use for a century.

The *Spencer*, the short coat invented by a Lord Spencer of the eighteenth century, is no longer worn, but the word is still used to describe other and more modish garb.

A contemporary of this Lord Spencer was Lord Sandwich, who first gave us that makeshift meal, beloved of tourists and hurried business men. Lord Sandwich sometimes remained at the gaming tables for 24 hours without retiring for a regular meal. On these occasions he instructed his servants to prepare him slices of beef put between layers of bread. With these he renewed his flagging energies.

A wit of the period wrote the following epigram about these inventive noblemen:

Two noble earls, whom, if I quote,
Some folks might call me sinner,
The one invented half a coat,
The other half a dinner.
The plan was good, as some will say
And fitted to console one,
Because in this poor starving day
Few can afford a whole one.

In Lighter Vein

Necessary Information

The following questions were reported to have been put to applicants for a job:

"How long is a piece of string?" and "How far can a dog run into the woods?"

From one bright youth they received as answers: "A piece of string is twice as long as the distance from the center to either end," and "A dog can only run halfway into the woods; after that he's running out of the woods."

Surprised

Mother: "No, Tommy, I've told you a dozen times, I won't give you a penny for sweets."

Tommy (in aggrieved tones): "I don't see where dad gets the idea that you are always changing your mind!"—*Toronto Globe.*

Interested

"The world is round, isn't it?"

"Supposed to be, yes."

"Well, if I wanted to go east I could eventually get there by going west, couldn't I?"

"Say, what are you, a taxi driver?"—*College Humor.*

Homebodies

Girl Friend (after returning to village after a long absence): "Do you still go out with the Jones boy?"

The Other (wistfully): "No; you see, we were married over a year ago."

Quotation for Today

WHATEVER man may outwardly say, as he thinks, so is he.—OWEN.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Baruch, Son of Neriah

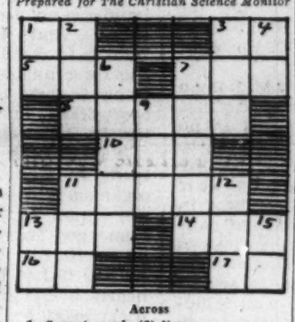
THIS personage was evidently a man of considerable influence, for his brother Seraiah was a high official at the court of King Zedekiah (Jer. 51:59); moreover, Josephus records that Baruch was "of a very eminent family, and exceedingly skilfull in the language of his country" (Antiquities: X, ix, 1).

Despite advantages of birth and education, Baruch threw in his lot with that often unpopular prophet Jeremiah, becoming his disciple, his secretary, and his trusted friend (cf. Jer. 32:12). At Jeremiah's dictation, Baruch recorded the prophecies of the great seer (Jer. 36:4), and thereafter read them aloud in the hearing of Jehoiakim and his subjects (Jer. 36:10ff.).

Angered by what he heard, the king himself destroyed the roll of parchment (verses 23f.) and sought to arrest Baruch (vs. 26), who escaped, however, and rewrote "the words of the book" (verse 32). Later he was accused of unduly influencing Jeremiah (Jer. 43:3) and both were exiled to Egypt (43:6f.).

Cross-Number No. 1

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor



Across

1—Sonnet equals (?) lines.
3—Number of books in Old Testament.
5—CDXLII.
7—Number of drops in two teaspoons.
8—Pi.
10—Year Oxford was founded.
11—Number of cubic inches in 10 cubic feet.
13—Height of Washington Monument.
14—Number of square inches in a square foot.
16—Members in President's Cabinet.
17—Christmas Day.

Down

1—Fortnight.
2—Number of years ago America was discovered.
3—Leap year.
4—Number of degrees in a quadrant.
6—Seven thirty-seconds is what decimal fraction (five places)?
7—XICCLXXXXI.
9—Number of inches in 39 1-3 feet.
11—Number of chapters in Psalms.
12—Forty-two mills equals (?) decimal.
13—Year minus one week equals (?) weeks.
15—Ell equals (?) inches.

(The Solution Appears Elsewhere)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Kindness at the Station

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

AN ELDERLY woman was waiting in a Boston railway station for her daughter, who was returning from California. The train, however, was greatly delayed. The anxious mother frequently sought the train announcer to inquire if any report had been received regarding the long-overdue train; but at midnight there was still no definite word. She soon became somewhat anxious for herself, because she was living in a suburb to which there was no transportation after midnight, and she did not have sufficient funds to enable her to go to an hotel.

Sitting near her in the depot was a group who also seemed to be waiting for an overdue train. Quite unknown to the lonely little lady, they had observed her; and finally one of the women in the group came over and made interested inquiry. "We also are waiting," she said, "for an upstate train which will bring our daughter from college; and we have just learned that the train will arrive in a few moments." Then she arose, and with her husband and the group of young friends, went out to meet the incoming train. Such a happy reunion it was! But the friendly lady left the happy group, came over again to where the lonely watcher sat, and invited her to accompany them to their hotel.

Seeming to sense that the refusal which trembled on the lips of the little lady was due to lack of funds, she made the invitation more insistent, stressing that she was to come as her guest. Nor was this kind-hearted woman satisfied with furnishing the room in one of the city's best hotels. When she bade the little mother good-night she said: "We are giving a little dinner to our daughter; but I presume you will wish to retire early, because you must arise early to meet the train. Therefore I have ordered a lunch sent to your room, and a call has been left so that you will be awakened in ample time to reach the station before the California train arrives."

This bit of kindness is something which will long be cherished in the heart of that little woman; and the writer has never ceased to be grateful for the loving kindness so graciously expressed to her mother.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

House Painting

AT THIS time of the year, when thoughts so naturally turn toward new paint, an enterprising young man in our neighborhood has solved his unemployment problem in a very tactful way.

He has printed slips on which he notes the color and quality of paint he would use on your house, also the number of coats the job would include; then follow his name, address, and telephone number.

He canvasses the neighborhood without any annoyance whatever to the housewife. As he walks along, he looks over the house as thoroughly as possible, and writes on the slip his estimate for the job. Each house receives individual attention; and I am sure that all householders, whether they place their work in his hands or not, appreciate his method.

Mrs. Leona A. P.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

England

Kent

Tunbridge Wells (Society): The Pump Room, 3:15 p. m., May 26.

Lancashire

Liverpool (Second Church): Great George Street Congregational Church, 8 p. m., May 30.

London

London (Second Church): Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E. C. 4, 6:30 p. m., May 28.

Worcestershire

Worcester (auspices Society, Malvern): Public Hall, 8 p. m., May 27.

Yorkshire

Dewsbury: Victoria Hall, Town Hall, 8 p. m., May 31.

Denmark

Copenhagen: Borups Højskole, Frederiksholms Kanal 24, 7:30 p. m., June 4. In English. Danish translation read at 9 p. m.

Germany

Berlin (Third Church): Hochschule für Musik, Fasanenstrasse 1, Charlottenburg, 8:15 p. m., June 6.

Switzerland

Berne: Grossratssaal, Rathausplatz 2, 5 p. m., June 8. In English.

United States

California

Arcata: Minor Theater, 3 p. m., May 19.
Compton: Men's Gymnasium, Compton Junior College, South Acacia Street, 8 p. m., May 19.
Glendale: Church Edifice, 500 South Central Avenue, 8 p. m., May 20.
Hermosa Beach (auspices First Church, Redondo Beach): Edifice, First Church of Christ, Scientist, 1535 Manhattan Avenue, 3 p. m., May 19.
Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, Hollywood, 8 p. m., May 24.
Los Angeles (Twenty-fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1014 South Cochran Avenue at Olympic Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 23.
Oakland (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, 1219 Filbert Street, 3 p. m., May 19.
Pasadena (First Church): Civic Auditorium, Green Street and Garfield Avenue, 8 p. m., May 21.
Redondo Beach: See Hermosa Beach.

Colorado

Grand Junction: Church Edifice, Seventh Street and Chipeta Avenue, 8 p. m., May 24.

Connecticut

Milford: Milford Town Hall, 8:15 p. m., May 21.
Stamford: Stamford High School, 55 Strawberry Hill, 8:15 p. m., May 23.

Illinois

Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 5318 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., May 20.
Chicago (Ninteenth Church): Myrtle Masonic Temple, 4240 Irving Park Boulevard, 3:30 p. m., May 19.
Glencoe: Central School Auditorium, Grove Street, between Hazel and South Avenues, 8 p. m., May 21.
Hoopeston: Lorraine Theater, 2:45 p. m., May 19
Morrison: Church Edifice, Genessee and Wall Streets, 2:30 p. m., May 19.

Indiana

La Fayette: Elisa Fowler Hall, Purdue University, 3 p. m., May 19.
Michigan City: High School Auditorium, Spring and Detroit Streets, 8 p. m., May 19.

Iowa

Mason City: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 20.
Sioux City (Second Church): Shrine Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 21.

Kansas

Emporia: Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 21.

Maryland

Cumberland: Masonic Temple, 8:15 p. m., May 21.

Massachusetts

Adams: C. F. Plunkett Junior High School Auditorium, Commercial Street, 8 p. m., May 20.
Ayer: Unitarian Church, Washington Street, 8 p. m., May 19.
Lexington: Old Belfry Club Hall, Forest and Mussey Streets, 8:15, May 19.
Lynn: First Methodist Episcopal Church, City Hall Square, 8 p. m., May 20.
Melrose: Memorial Hall, Main Street, 3:30 p. m., May 19.
Newton: Church Edifice, Walnut and Otis Streets, Newtonville, 7:45 p. m., May 20.
Quincy: Senior High School Hall, Coddington Street, near City Square, 8 p. m., May 24.
Reading: Church Edifice, Lowell and Sanborn Streets, 3:30 p. m., May 19.

Michigan

Muskegon: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., May 20.

Minnesota

Hibbing: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 21.

Nebraska

McCook: Temple Theater, 8 p. m., May 20.
North Platte: Church Edifice, 620 West Sixth Street, 3 p. m., May 19.

New Jersey

Bayonne: Masonic Temple, Avenue C and Fortieth Street, 8:15 p. m., May 19.
Elizabeth: Masonic Temple, 668 North Broad Street, 8:15 p. m., May 20.
Montclair: Montclair High School, Park and Chestnut Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 21.
North Bergen: Robert Fulton School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 23.
Pompton Lakes: Pompton Lakes High School Auditorium, Lakeside Avenue, 3:30 p. m., May 19.
Princeton: Princeton High School, 8 p. m., May 24.
Union City: Emerson High School Auditorium, Eighteenth Street and New York Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 24.

New York

Baldwin: Baldwin High School Auditorium, Pershing Boulevard, 8:30 p. m., May 23.
Batavia: Batavia High School, 3:30 p. m., May 19.
Binghamton: Masonic Temple, Main and Murray Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 24.
Bronxville: Bronxville Schools Auditorium, Pondfield Road, 8:15 p. m., May 20.
Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Auditorium, Sixty-seventh Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues, 8:15 p. m., May 20.
Buffalo (Fourth Church): Elmwood Music Hall, Elmwood Avenue and Virginia Street, 8:15 p. m., May 24.
Corning: First Methodist Episcopal Church Cedar and East First Streets, 8 p. m., May 23.
Far Rockaway: Church Edifice, 8:30 p. m., May 23.
Great Neck: Church Edifice, Middle Neck Road at Pont Street, 8:15 p. m., May 24.
Johnstown: Senior High School Auditorium, South Market and West Montgomery Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 24.
Lynbrook: Lynbrook High School, Union Avenue, 8:30 p. m., May 21.
New York (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 1035 Anthony Avenue, one block north of Tremont Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 21.
Patchogue: Patchogue High School Auditorium, South Ocean Avenue, 8 p. m., May 19.
Port Washington: Flower Hill Hall, 12 Haven Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 21.
Potsdam: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 21.

Ohio

Akron (joint lecture): Akron Armory, South High and Bowery Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 23.
Brecksville: High School Auditorium, Highland Drive, 8 p. m., May 23.
Cincinnati (auspices First and Second churches, Cincinnati, and First Church, Norwood): Taft Auditorium, 12 m., May 22. Radiocast Station WLW, 700 kilocycles.
Columbus (First Church): Memorial Hall, East Broad Street, 8:15 p. m., May 21.
Coshocton: Public Library Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 23.
Middletown: High School Auditorium, Baltimore and Girard Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 20.
Oberlin (Organization at Oberlin College): Finney Chapel, Professor and Lorain Streets, 8 p. m., May 24.
Toledo (Third Church): Masonic Temple, Fourth and Main Streets, 3:30 p. m., May 19.

Oregon

Klamath Falls: Fremont School Auditorium, 715 High Street, 8 p. m., May 20. Radiocast Station KFJI, 1210 kilocycles.

Pennsylvania

Bryn Mawr (auspices First Church, Ardmore): Seville Theater, 3:15 p. m., May 19.
Chester: New Century Club, Fifteenth and Upland Streets, 8 p. m., May 23.
Franklin: Court House, 8:15 p. m., May 24.
Greensburg: Greensburg High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 23.
Jenkintown: Embassy Theater, York Road, 8 p. m., May 19.
Reading: Capitol Theater, 344 Penn Street, 8:15 p. m., May 20.
Warren: Church Auditorium, 312 Market Street, 8:15 p. m., May 23.
Wilkes-Barre: Irem Temple, 52 North Franklin Street, 8:15 p. m., May 24.
Williamsport: Young Women's Christian Association Auditorium, 815 West Fourth Street, 8 p. m., May 21.

Vermont

Brattleboro: Church Auditorium, Putney Road, 8 p. m., May 20.
Rutland: Rutland High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., May 19. Radiocast Station WSYB, 1500kc.

Washington

Burien (auspices Tenth Church, Seattle): Highline High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 23.
Seattle (Second Church): Church Edifice, Twenty-second Avenue, N. W., and West Sixty-seventh Street, 8 p. m., May 21.

Wisconsin

Ashland: Methodist Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 20.
Janesville: Beverly Theater, 19 South Main Street, 8:15 p. m., May 21.
Portage: Church Edifice, West Wisconsin and West Pleasant Streets, 8 p. m., May 23.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A complete list will appear on the first Thursday of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Changes in Schedule

Maryland

Hagerstown—Saturday, May 18, 9 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc.

North Carolina

Rocky Mount—Sunday, May 19, 1:30 p. m., WEED, 1420kc.

Discontinued

Ohio

Dayton—Thursday, Friday, Saturday, May 9, 10, 11, 7:30 a. m., WHIO, 1260kc.

Oregon

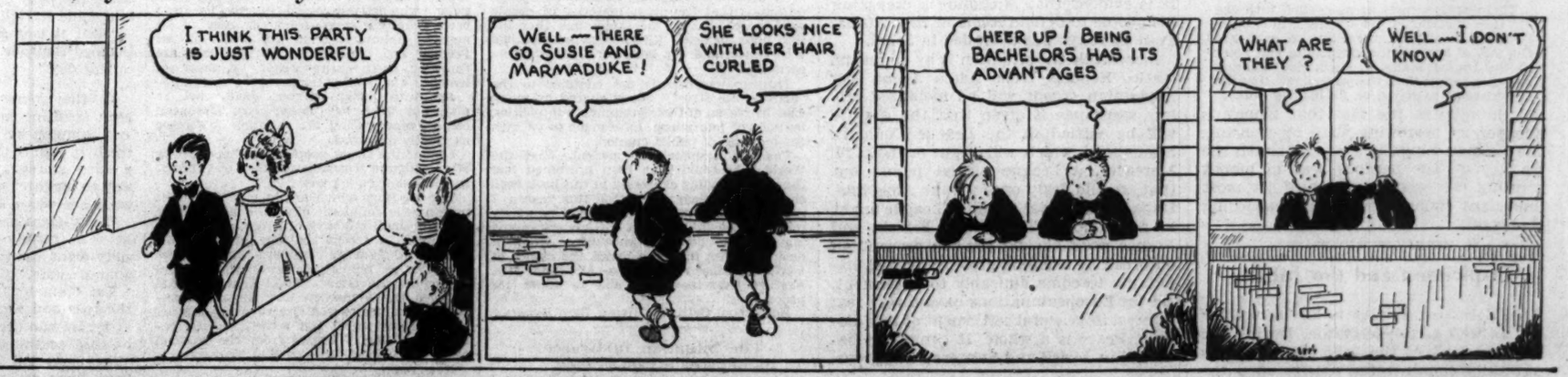
Eugene—May 6 to 11, inc., 7:45 a. m., KORE, 1420kc.
Salem—Sunday, May 12, 4:15 p. m., KSLM, 1370kc.

Wyoming

Casper—May 6 to 11, inc., 9 a. m., KDFN, 1440kc.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Good Time Was Had by All*

By LE PELLEY


I THINK THIS PARTY IS JUST WONDERFUL
WELL—THERE GO SUSIE AND MARMADUKE!
SHE LOOKS NICE WITH HER HAIR CURLED
CHEER UP! BEING BACHELORS HAS ITS ADVANTAGES
WHAT ARE THEY?
WELL—I DON'T KNOW

The Adventures of Waddles—*Nip and Tuck*

By THE HAGERS

NOW NIP AND TUCK WE ALL AGREE
LOOK JUST ALIKE, AS YOU CAN SEE.
WHEN PLAYING CROQUET WITH THE TWINS,
I'M NEVER QUITE SURE WHICH ONE WINS.
IF I QUACK, "NIP, YOU PLAYED IN LUCK!"
I FIND THE GAME WAS WON BY TUCK.
BEFORE THEIR PROWESS I EXTOL,
I THINK NEXT TIME I'LL CALL THE ROLL.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 13, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Bonus Inflation

APPARENTLY even the war-veteran bloc has grave doubts that the Patman bill can be carried over the practically certain presidential veto. In addition to objections from those who are against paying the bonus before it is due, this bill arouses opposition because of the very questionable methods of financing which it would employ. The main thing to bear in view in considering the inflationary potentialities of the Patman bill is that the measure represents a break with America's fiscal past. Money is raised in two ways. It comes either from taxpayers or from investors, and not since the Civil War, when greenbacks were issued, has fiat money been printed.

The usual objection is that such a course might ruin the nation's credit. What does this mean exactly? Briefly, that the Government might frighten off the investors upon whom it is depending to finance emergency expenditures. They might send their money abroad. Then the Government, in a desperate effort to restore faith in its bonds, would have to bid higher and higher for funds. That in itself would increase enormously the cost of raising money. Suppose, however, that the Government failed to restore investors' confidence even at any price. Then the fiscal system would sink into the bog of inflation; the Government would have to print money with which to pay its expenses.

This is precisely what happened in postwar Germany. The last state was much worse than the first. Indeed, the last state was *insured* by the first. In the American case the initial step is the Patman bill. This is the entering wedge of printing money for anything and everything at the behest of any special interest that feels it has a claim on the Treasury's funds. Surrender has never meant the liquidation of any such agitation. Witness the silver crusade. Even though the silverites have seen the price of their product advanced from 25 cents an ounce to a subsidized level of 77 cents, they are not satisfied. They are now asking for $2.18 an ounce. The bonuseers, similarly, would come back for more, as they always have done. They could show how easy it was to pay the last handout, and a supine Congress, at the mercy of the lobby with the most clamant voice, would succumb.

The bonus vote is a sign that Roman conditions are making their appearance in the American Republic. This is no alarmism. The analogy has occurred to every observer who has watched the veterans' cow the legislators by their physical presence in both chambers in Washington. That was exactly what happened in Rome. The returning legions simply clambered aboard the ship of state. Does the United States wish to see its free democracy degenerate into an ochlocracy, or mob rule? That is the question that the American citizenry must ask itself as it watches the President of the United States deliberate on the Patman bill. Mr. Roosevelt in this instance has become the guardian of American democracy.

It is not a question merely of undermining the government credit. It is the absurdity of bringing it down when it stands so high. Borrowed money is virtually costless now. Last week the Treasury announced its current financing. According to the statement, Treasury bills falling due in nine months were sold for fifteen one hundredths of 1 per cent! Nothing like this "cheap money" has ever before been witnessed. Even the mere *printing* of money is more expensive than this. During his testimony before a House Committee, Gov. Marriner S. Eccles cited this comparison:

> There are expenses in connection with the issuance of currency and keeping it in circulation, and it may be interesting to note that the cost of keeping the greenbacks and notes of the United States in circulation today is more per annum than the present rate that the Government is paying on its 182-day bills.

Yet, in spite of the fact that money is cheaper by borrowing than by printing, the Patman supporters would launch the country on the perilous seas of money printing. No wonder many of its most important supporters are now conceding its defeat.

Inspiration and the Jubilee

THE British Jubilee is an inspiration as well as a celebration. During the first part of the year attention was naturally concentrated chiefly upon the progress registered by Great Britain in the quarter century of King George's reign.

With the coming of the celebrations themselves, however, and the influx into London of thousands of Dominions visitors, when strange tongues and voices, all owning allegiance to the King-Emperor, are becoming familiar to English people on buses and trams and in subways, the remarkable growth of the Empire begins to move into the foreground.

Britain finds herself in the proud position of a parent, several of whose children have gone out into the world and are doing very well for themselves.

Canada, for example, has a population of barely 10,000,000; yet is the fifth greatest trading nation in the world. The value of its mineral production in 1910 was £21,000,000; today it is over £55,000,000. Similar development of mineral resources has gone on in South Africa, a development typified by the establishment of an important iron and steel industry at Pretoria.

In Australia the area under wheat is 15,000,000 acres, double the figure for 1910. The exports per head in New Zealand (reckoned in New Zealand currency) were valued at £21, excluding specie, in the year of the King's accession; while in 1934 they were approximately £45. In Southern Rhodesia the value of mineral production more than doubled between 1910 and 1934.

From all parts of the Empire comes the same story of progress. If the Jubilee had done nothing else, it would have justified itself by causing the collection and collation of these and similar figures. Energy has too often been sapped through regarding recent years as exclusively years of trade depression. But the Jubilee is acting as an inspiration by bringing vividly before the thoughts of men the fact that, viewed in the long perspective, the last twenty-five years have witnessed a striking and vigorous advance.

Another Manchuria?

IF THE world needed any lessons in the art of preparing the thought of a nation for war it could find them by watching Italy for a few minutes. Two weeks ago the Monitor's correspondent in Rome reported the systematic priming of Italian opinion for action in Abyssinia. He told of publicity in a controlled press to play up enthusiastic troop movements and play down steps looking toward peace. For instance, the agreement for a neutral zone around Ualual—where the clash occurred a few weeks ago—was not published in Rome for two days after the foreign press had it and then was submerged in more excitable news.

Now an official report on the budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs intimates that the caliber of the leaders of the Italian forces in Africa insures against any repetition of the muddling that is blamed for the humiliating defeat by Abyssinians at Adowa in 1896. It adds significantly that, "It is out of keeping with Fascist style to have force ready at hand and not use it if the necessity should arise." And after recounting Italy's "efforts to reach an understanding" with the Government of Ethiopia, the report brings in some very familiar phrases, long overworked in Tokyo in attempts to justify seizures of Chinese territory.

It views with alarm the "anarchy existing in that most imperfect political organism which goes by the name of the Abyssinian Empire." Of course neither Rome nor Tokyo invented "anarchy" as an excuse for aggression against a weak nation. It has been used and abused by nearly every great power. But most of them today are ashamed of those methods and sworn to renounce them.

As a matter of fact behind the "anarchy" excuse lay a real lack of law and order among the so-called civilized and orderly nations. It was international anarchy that permitted the strong to impose on the weak. The world has been trying to end that anarchy and establish restraints. Manchuria furnished "Exhibit A" in the evidence denying any such control. Not only the peace machinery but the peace prospects of mankind were damaged by that failure to halt a more serious lack of order—international anarchy. Will Abyssinia furnish "Exhibit B"?

That is something the nations which are seeking to obtain security for themselves might well consider. As might all true friends of the League of Nations, to which Abyssinia has repeatedly protested. It is evident that Mussolini is preparing his people to defend Rome in East Africa, even as Tokyo was defended in Jehol.

Meanwhile the situation is by no means static. Reports from Addis Abeba say Abyssinian troops will be mobilized unless assurance is given that the dispute will be settled in the League Council's discussions, which will begin on May 20. Moreover, a League official points out that, should Italy once invade Abyssinia, Italian withdrawal from the League might be an outcome. Thus Great Britain and France work against time to prevent an outbreak by bringing pressure on the disputants to come amicably to agreement. All the European nations have a very real interest in peaceful settlement of this dispute. Peace is a whole. It cannot be betrayed in Africa and bolstered in Europe.

A Malevolent Pair

PEACE propaganda and business improvement have interfered with recruiting for the British army recently. At any rate, these two influences are blamed for the inclinations of more than three thousand might-have-beens who preferred to remain mere civilians.

Dangerous people—some of whom are even so antisocial as to prefer not to kill one another over international differences—may welcome this report. Others, who have thought the thing through, may conclude that it represents one of the negative effects of the work for peace. Still others may take up the cry, "Down with peace propaganda!" And will they also shout, "Down with business improvement!"?

"George F."

Book News of the Day

NO MORE timely contribution has been made to the industrial and social literature of the day than William Inglis's GEORGE F. JOHNSON AND HIS INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY (New York: Huntington Press. $3). This volume tells sympathetically the story of the building up of the great industry of the Endicott Johnson Corporation, whose 19,000 workers turn out 175,000 pairs of shoes every twenty-four hours from its twenty-nine factories, which, with the homes of the workers, stretch for twelve miles along the Susquehanna River Valley to the south of Binghamton, New York. "George F.," as everyone knows the creator of the vast enterprise, is one of the world's outstanding industrial leaders.

Two questions always arise in connection with any project which has as one of its major purposes the setting up of an ideal industrial community: First, how was it achieved, and secondly, will it endure after its chief figure no longer is present? As to the "how" of Mr. Johnson's achievements, Mr. Inglis answers this in "George F.'s" own words: "I believed that we could build up a great enterprise by making our workers comfortable, free of worry, whether in the factory or in their homes; by thinking of them and treating them as human beings, not machines to be run till they broke down and had to be scrapped; to make them as contented as we could within reason. Men everywhere respond to that kind of treatment. It is decent; it is common sense—and it pays, too; pays everybody in the enterprise and the whole community."

That such treatment does pay is borne out by the fact that at a time when the greater part of the shoe industry has been going through a difficult period, the Endicott Johnson Corporation has seen its business grow without serious suffering or any of the prevalent labor troubles. In fact, so prosperous has it been that business conditions in Binghamton throughout the depression, according to official industrial labor records, have been the best of any city in New York State, and undoubtedly near the head of the list of all the cities in the United States.

Mr. Inglis tells how the vision of a factory in the open country, with light, airy conditions, and with plenty of land near by which could be sold at cost to workers, came to "George F." soon after the period, when as a boy, he began to work in the gloomy, dusty, practically airless cellar of a small shoe factory in Massachusetts. All through his early struggles that vision held, and for forty years now has been an established reality. In reading Mr. Inglis's statement of the motives and purposes underlying "George F.'s" achievement, no one can doubt that love for his fellow workers and for humanity has been the guiding light that has actuated him from the beginning.

As to whether the project will endure, there is no question that it will if it is carried on by leaders actuated by the same motives, the same love, as those of "George F." which Mr. Inglis has so clearly portrayed. "George F." sums it up thus: "Such a thing as democracy in industry, love in industry, is possible—and it is good business. It's got to be made possible. It's the only answer for human beings." R. R. HARRISON

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

"The Short Answer"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thank you for printing "The Short Answer" from Sir Norman Angell's book, "Peace and the Plain Man." I obtained the book itself soon after the series started in the Monitor, and found it exceptionally helpful and enlightening. I gained confidence in Sir Norman's presentation of the subject immediately after discovering that his fundamental proposition is that the great majority of people want peace, but at the same time they insist upon policies which are incompatible with peace, and *are unaware of the incompatibility!*

This unawareness is not confined to the "man in the street," but is shared by many who, by reason of their prominence in politics, business or journalism, have much to do with the molding of public opinion.

There is unmistakable evidence that the World War could have been prevented had the understanding expressed in this book been common knowledge, and for this reason I cannot but hope that the book will be widely read and discussed so that this understanding may become common knowledge. When it does, the ones in whose hands the choice of war or peace really rests—Mr. and Mrs. Average Citizen—will be able to decide for peace.

Hollywood, Calif. HELEN BELL BAYARD

The Situation in Greece

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have just returned from Athens, where I had the opportunity of obtaining first-hand information on the Greek situation after the abortive revolution.

In interviews that I had with the Prime Minister, Mr. Panagiotis Tsaldaris; the Minister of War, Mr. George Condylis, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. D. Maximos, it became very apparent to me that these outstanding leaders in the present Government were determined, as far as it was within their power, to prevent life sentences against the leaders of the revolution, on the ground that further bloodsheds can serve no useful national purpose and because the present Government is very anxious to effect national reconciliation through a spirit of generosity toward those who were misled to join the rebellion.

Unfortunately, a minority in the party has insisted upon measures of extreme rigor against the rebels, and it appears that this minority has been partially successful in influencing public opinion to demand the death penalty for a few of the leaders of the rebellion, and that the popular clamor has even influenced the courts-martial.

It is very fortunate, however, that the pressure brought to bear by the Prime Minister and the Minister of War upon the first military courts that tried hundreds of rebel officers has been very effective, and Greece has been spared the tragedy of wholesale executions.

That there will be a few unfortunate rebels punished, there is no doubt, in view of the popular indignation against their acts, that legally deserve the extreme punishment. But that thousands of the rebel officers and politicians who actively joined the rebellion have been definitely saved from the rage of an angered nation, it is to the credit of the Premier and the Minister of War, who are throwing their entire weight in favor of leniency and justice tempered by mercy.

American public opinion should not be disturbed by news coming from European centers representing the situation in Greece as greatly disturbed.

I found the Greek people more hopeful now of an ultimate reconciliation than ever before in the last twenty years.

The elections which are to take place this month will definitely clear the atmosphere, and the small minority of irreconcilables will be forced to accept the wise and patriotic policies of Premier Tsaldaris and General Condylis as representative of the general feeling of the Greek nation that the feud between the Venizelists and the anti-Venizelists that has caused Greece many injuries should come to an end with the self-elimination of Mr. Venizelos from the political arena in Greece. N. J. CASSAVETES

New York.

Would Prohibit War Shipments

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There seems to be no question in the mind of anyone that the people of this country are opposed to war with other nations if it can be avoided without dishonor. The only question is the means to be employed.

Please consider this suggestion: Let the Congress enact a law making it a penal offense to manufacture for or ship (directly or indirectly) to any foreign country, then at war, any munitions of war or raw materials capable of being fabricated into such munitions. Let responsibility for violation of this law rest on executive officers or managing directors of corporations, members of firms, partnerships, companies or individuals; and let such violations be punished by imprisonment for a term of years and be accompanied by a heavy fine.

I am well convinced that our law-makers are all anxious to avert the calamity of war and I feel that the plan above outlined will meet with the hearty approval of their constituents. J. J. BUCHANAN

Pittsburgh, Penna.

On a Scottish Island

Courtesy of Holman's Print Shop, Inc.

Fisherman's Row

COLIN BRECK halted as he walked along Fisherman's Row, looked over the low stone wall that surrounded Margit Gillespie's garden, and stated proudly: "I'm ninety years auld this day. There's naebody on this island aulder nor me."

"Aye, there is, Colin Breck," bristled Margit. "I'm aulder nor you by a guid ten months."

"Ye're naething o' the sort."

"I am so. And ye canna be ninety yet, for I willna be ninety 'til August."

"The woman's daft," exploded Colin. "Does a man no' ken his ain age?"

"Whiles — no!" this with a little chuckle.

"Well, *I* do. And I'm ninety!"

"Eighty-nine," demurred Margit. And so the famous argument started.

We were sitting on a bench outside of Margit's cottage on Fisherman's Row. The sun was setting behind us in a golden glory, the heather hill across the bay had turned to a magnificent purple, the seals were playing around the little seaweedy islands just offshore, slipping deftly in and out of the placid water, and the silence was made lovely by the faint, faraway sound of bagpipes. I had gone with Annie (my young "landlady" during the time spent on the Scottish island), to pay "Auld Margit" for the stockings she had made for Annie's two young brothers.

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What a character Margit was—shrewd, kindly, observant, full of pawky humor. She was a fisherman's widow, and there had been tragedy in her life—a time when the world seemed to end for her. But, as she said briskly to me one day: "That was lang syne—it didna stay ended." There was no sign of tragedy in her demeanor now—her main annoyance seemed to be this rival claim of Colin's to the title of "oldest inhabitant." And it was always cropping up. Always, that is, until this particular evening in June, when it was settled definitely.

"I'm ninety," he repeated. "And I'm still driving my ain team."

"Aye, and ye're like to be driving it for many a day. But," stubbornly, "that doesna make ye aulder nor me—for ye're younger!"

"I'm aulder! I can prove it. D'ye mind yon time when the dominie's boat drifted awa' and the auldest one in the school was sent to bring her back? I was the one that was sent!"

"I'm no' denying that ye were the auldest laddie. But d'ye mind the time that his lum caught fire, and the head one in the auldest class had to keep the bairns in order 'til he came back? That was me."

"But ye werena in yon class because ye were aulder nor me," protested Colin, unguardedly. "It was because ye kenned better. I never could get the hang o' the fecklesome books."

Margit saw her chance and was mischievous as a girl as she seized it. "If I kenned better then, maybe I ken better the noo."

Their voices had attracted attention, and one by one, fishermen from along the Row were appearing on the scene, their blue jerseys adding a picturesque "salty" touch. There was a pleasant feeling of leisure in the air, for it was Saturday, and there would be no sailing that night. There was some good-natured bantering directed toward the two "claimants," and one young chap, with a Balmoral pulled jauntily over one ear, slapped his thigh and said, guffawing loudly: "Near a hundred, and flyting aboot wha's auldest."

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And so they recalled this and that bit of local history, comparing dates and ages, and now one of them would have the support of the company, and now the other would. And then, suddenly, Margit, to our great surprise, said that maybe after all Colin did have a better memory than she. "She's up to something," said I to myself. And she was! But a few minutes later she said to Colin:

"D'ye mind the time your faither selled your pony to the man on Braken Isle, and the clever wee beast swam back?"

"Aye," laughing and pleased, "that I do! As well as I mind my last year's crop. There was a swim for you—near a mile and a half."

"Was she sent back again?" asked a young fisherman.

"No. I was twenty-one that day. I got keeping my pony."

"What year was that?" inquired Margit, very casually. "Does anybody ken?"

But no one did, the event being familiar to them only by hearsay. Even Colin couldn't tell the year offhand. Then Margit said, as if it had just occurred to her: "Was it no' the year your faither was helping to pit up the new byre, Gavin Geddes?"

And Gavin replied, reminiscently: "Aye, so it was! Many's the time I've heard him tell aboot being on the roof when the pony cam' up oot o' the water and made straight for his ain farm!"

"Well, it isna hard to tell that year," laughed someone. "It's on the byre wall to this day."

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As they were speaking, Margit had been counting on her fingers, verbally, and jumping by tens from the date on the byre wall to the present day. And the puzzled stares among the crowd gave way to laughter as it dawned upon them what she was doing.

"Sixty-eight years ago," she said. "And he was twenty-one. How much does sixty-eight and twenty-one make? Wha's guid at sums?"

But Colin by this time had perceived the ruse and was marching indignantly away. He had the last word, however, for he said scathingly, over his shoulder: "They may get auld, the wimmen, but they dinna get any the less tricky."

M. G. G.

Mirror of Opinion

The Struggle for Security

ONE of the objects of the Constitution of the United States is to "provide for the general welfare." And among the blessings that the general welfare demands is the sense of security. . . . What the world longs for, and finds so difficult to attain to, are security, peace on earth—international, national and personal.

Is it not because the large majority of people have in themselves no sense of security, no personal and individual peace, that the present sense of general insecurity is so widespread? . . .

Call this inner peace religion or call it something else—when it is acquired, our other miseries, personal and national—are cut in two. . . . World peace and world security will hardly be established until the world has in it more men of good will.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

The Wide Horizon

Mr. Roosevelt and Japan

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

THIS is a tempting moment to write about the battle over the bonus, with its skirmishes and stratagems. It is an interesting time to examine the portentous trouble the New Deal is having with the courts, or even to hoist a telescope and look at the crowded political horizon. But most persons know that (a) the Administration has pushed through the easiest bonus bill upon which to sustain a veto; that (b) the real seat of authority over the New Deal is not the White House, but measurably in the study chair of Mr. Justice Owen J. Roberts; and that (c) the Republican Party is reverting to extreme right-wing type in its stirrings of rebirth here and there.

What is not so well known is that the world is witnessing the smashing Act-Two climax of one of the most odd and unusual dramas ever enacted in American history. The aspects of this drama have been largely ignored. Very well:

For long years, President Roosevelt has been on pretty intimate terms with things Japanese. His own family, and Mrs. Roosevelt's, and that of many of their closest friends, were associated in early relationships with the Empire of the Rising Sun. Some were merchants who dealt with Japan. At Harvard, too, such ties were strengthened. One particularly charming and cultivated Japanese was admitted so close to the Roosevelt circle as to be a guest at Campobello, the down-east retreat of the family.

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As Assistant Secretary of the Navy Mr. Roosevelt studied Japanese policy, and in his retirement after the strenuous 1920 campaign, he closely scrutinized the very important negotiations which led to the Washington treaty, the breakup of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, and the solidifying of a Far Eastern balance of power. Shortly after these events, he wrote an article for Asia magazine, subsequently reprinted with his consent in 1933, which analyzed Japan's naval and world problem very sympathetically, and spoke with cool common sense of the technical military preposterousness of a war between Japan and the United States.

Scarcely had the Roosevelt family unpacked its dress suitcases in the White House, when a procession of Japanese came to call. It was all very unobtrusive. Even the identical gentleman—now an obscure and staid merchant—who had once enjoyed the hospitalities of Campobello was drawn from his retirement and sent halfway around the world to visit the White House. Japan was quite obviously giving Mr. Roosevelt the diplomatic once-over. It was in addition to their astute Ambassador on Massachusetts Avenue, that the Japanese sent these half-dozen or more specialists to implant seeds of rapprochement.

It would be more than interesting to see what these widely varied and observant unofficial analysts reported to their Government. It would be even more interesting if the United States took diplomacy seriously for a change, and sent to Tokyo well-chosen Americans who could report on the innermost thoughts of the leading Japanese statesman. In any event, this hitherto scarcely recorded episode in American-Japanese relations is now a thing of the past. No Japanese observers have been at the White House for upward of a year.

And whatever the first scouts reported back to Tokyo, whatever Mr. Roosevelt may have felt and written in earlier days, all pales to insignificance in the light of present policy. For the American policy toward Japan has since 1933 been strictly one of navalism. The passage of the Vinson Bill, authorizing a treaty-strength navy, the regular appropriations to make this good, coupled with the very heavy public-works allotments, all spoke eloquently of the new American diplomacy. Such important figures as Mr. Norman Davis, and key subordinates in the State Department, began to talk of "the great mistake of letting our navy get too small—the great need of talking with ships instead of paper."

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These individuals—who, of course, reflected Mr. Roosevelt's viewpoint—had not become jingoists. They had simply adopted the theory that to deal with individuals thinking as do the extreme right wing or militarists who apparently control the Japanese Government, only the language of steel and tonnages is intelligible. Japan, they said, had come to believe that the United States had gone soft, and must be converted at the expense of many hundreds of millions of dollars. Particularly, they thought, we will have to build ships if we intend to sink them at some future naval conference. They had historical precedent to justify this view. And Mr. Roosevelt, who had studied the Japanese for a long time, dictated the policy.

The second-act climax is now being played, to the tune of much mystery and headlines, as the Navy steams about the central Pacific and the seaplanes roar here and there in complicated maneuvers which could scarcely be improved upon as a military demonstration, but seem to have limitations as diplomacy.

Possibly only time will tell whether the naval loud-speaking of the present policy toward Japan is more effective than the note-writing Mr. Stimson indulged in. It is conceivable that both are inadequate, and that what are needed are tolerance, understanding and a willingness to adjust mutual national aspirations and alleged naval necessities.